



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

Viet Nameese Revolt Fails

Diem Retains Govt. Control

Weeks of tension between the South Viet Nameese Govt. of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem & private military forces erupted into a civil war Apr. 28-29 when the Binh Xuyen army, an organization of former river pirates and brothel & gambling operators, refused to give up control of the Natl. Police & opened fire on Diem's palace. [See p. 123C3]

Diem survived an attempted coup d'état May 1 by Gen. Nguyen Van Vy, Army Inspector-General, who had been instructed to assume military command by Bao Dai, Chief of State, in a cable from Cannes Apr. 28.

The Premier ignored this order & 2 summonses from Bao Dai for a conference on the French Riviera. Regular Army forces defending the Govt. claimed victory over the rebels, and Bao Dai, who had been threatened with ouster by the regime, announced May 2 his continued faith in Diem, who remained Premier. Diem's continuation in office was opposed by the French during the crisis but supported by the U.S.

Truce Breaks Precede Crisis

Binh Xuyen forces opened fire on Natl. Army units in Saigon Apr. 18, 2 days before the end of a 15-day truce asked by Bao Dai. Sporadic street fighting continued through Apr. 23, when Diem broadcast an invitation for peace talks. [See pp. 107G1, 123B3]

Diem insisted that the private forces be integrated in the Natl. Army. He proposed also that Natl. Assembly elections be held in 3-4 mos. The Binh Xuyen forces, headed by Gen. Le Van Vien, indicated they still sought Diem's removal before peace talks were held.

Diem sent a message to Bao Dai Apr. 24 asking that he stop sending direct messages to the rebel forces, which were sending frequent cables

to Bao Dai for advice. Diem also asked that Bao Dai dismiss Lai Van Sang, a Binh Xuyen man who had ignored Diem's request Mar. 30 that he resign as Natl. Police chief. (Sang asserted that he would obey only Bao Dai, who had appointed him.) The Binh Xuyen threatened a full-scale revolt Apr. 25 unless Bao Dai dismissed Diem within 5 days.

Police Dispute Sparks Battles

In an attempt to break Binh Xuyen control of the Natl. Police, Diem named Col. Nguyen Ngoc Le, 46, an army veteran of the anti-Communist civil war, as police chief Apr. 26 and threatened to court-martial policemen who did not report to a new police hq. within 48 hrs. Diem said that the old police hq. no longer legally existed. He cabled Bao Dai that he could not risk Binh Xuyen police control of crowds on May Day.

Street fighting again broke out in Saigon Apr. 26 after 2 days' peace. Col. Le warned Apr. 27 that the Natl. Army would use force if necessary



Bao Dai (left), Viet Nameese Chief of State, lost test of strength against Premier Ngo Dinh Diem (right) in Saigon civil war crisis this week.

to prevent Binh Xuyen troops from moving about the city after 2:30 p.m. next day. Shortly before that deadline expired, the Binh Xuyen dropped mortar shells into the grounds of Diem's palace and all-out civil warfare broke loose in Saigon & its satellite town of Cholon. Fire swept a square mile of Saigon, and at least 100 persons were reported killed, 500 wounded by dawn Apr. 29. [See p. 99B1]

Bao Dai Rebuffed

Diem rejected Apr. 29 a cable from Bao Dai the day before summoning Diem to a conference in Cannes by May 3. Diem's Cabt. said the Premier was needed in Saigon. It also refused to accept Bao Dai's naming of anti-Diem Gen. Nguyen Van Vy as Chief of Staff to replace Gen. Le Van Vy, who was directing the fight against the Binh Xuyen.

Week in Headlines

International

Viet Nameese Premier Diem claimed victory in Saigon civil war with rebels formerly in control of police; Bao Dai defied by regime. India announced more talks with Red China on promoting Formosa peace; Eisenhower reported no progress toward Red Chinese talks.

Big 4 Ambassadors opened talks on Austrian peace treaty.

Leftist Christian Dem. Gronchi named Italian President.

Bevan restored to Parliamentary Labor Party.

United States

Senate passed reciprocal trade bill.

Senate-House group compromised on 8.8% postal pay raise.

Dulles fought Bricker Amend.

Senate committee rejected President's highways plan, voted own program.

AFL, CIO leaders agreed on constitution of labor federation.

Federal Govt. resisted demands that it control Salk polio vaccine.

France, U.S. Split on Diem

French Premier Edgar Faure said Apr. 29 in Paris that the Diem Govt. "is not adapted to the mission it faces." But U.S. State Dept. spokesman Henry Suydam said in Washington same day that the U.S. still backed Diem, despite Faure's statement. [See p. 123D3]

Gen./J. Lawton Collins, U.S. special envoy to Viet Nam, left for Saigon Apr. 29 after a week of meetings in Washington with Pres. Eisenhower, State Secy. John Foster Dulles & the Natl. Security Cncl. Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Apr. 27 that he did not know "the exact terms of our future policy" in Viet Nam, where the U.S. faced a "strange" & "almost an inexplicable situation." [See p. 34F3; Vol. XIV, 355G2]

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), member of the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Subcom. on the Far East, released Apr. 29 a Senate speech prepared for May 2 in which he said the U.S. should end all but "humanitarian" aid to Viet Nam if Diem were overthrown. Mansfield mentioned "an undercover conspiracy that operates back & forth between the French Riviera & . . . Saigon-Cholon." [See p. 18F1] Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), also a Forgn. Relations Com. member, said Apr. 29: "It is Bao Dai who must go & it is time we broke our ties with him." [See p. 106B2]

Regime Says Rebels Defeated

Diem's Govt. announced late Apr. 29 it had captured rebel outposts close to Army & Police Hq. and had swept the rebels from all posts north of their canal-front hq. except in the

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.



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French-protected security zone, which was not involved in the fighting. Natl. Army casualties were estimated at 100 dead & 350 wounded, rebel losses at 200 dead & 600 wounded, civilian casualties at 200 dead and 600 wounded. 4 Natl. paratroop battalions (about 2,000 men) were joined by an armored car squadron of 18 vehicles in the fight against the Binh Xuyen, which reportedly had a 5,000-man force in Viet Nam.

(Paris military officials said Apr. 30 that almost all French troops had been withdrawn from Laos & Cambodia, in accordance with the 1954 Geneva agreements, & that French forces in South Viet Nam had been reduced to about 90,000. They protected the European quarter of Saigon & acted as a safeguard for 800,000 refugees from North Viet Nam.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 241B2]

Bao Dai's Ouster Threatened

Bao Dai "for the 2d & last time" summoned Diem to Cannes Apr. 30.

Diem in turn invited to his palace same day a "Natl. Revolutionary Com." of 33 persons representing 18 political parties (reportedly including those of the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao sects). It voted to declare Bao Dai "ousted" as Chief of State and called on Diem to form a new Govt. which would drive out the French forces.

Foreign newsmen were called to the palace to hear Gen. Nguyen Van Vy, whom Bao Dai had named military commander 2 days before, haltingly read a statement rejecting Bao Dai & pledging support to Diem. (Press reports said Vy had gone to the palace to confer with Diem and the Premier had dissuaded some Natl. Revolutionary Com. members from killing him.)

Vy left the palace overnight and next day (May 1) declared himself loyal to Bao Dai, whom he said he had renounced at pistol point the night before. Vy said the Committee did not have power to oust Bao Dai & that he was assuming responsibility for law & order since there no longer was a legal Govt. in Saigon. He said the presence of Gen. Le Van Ty, Army Staff Chief, in his house demonstrated that he had the army's support. French barricades erected Apr. 30 to keep the Natl. Army from the French zone were removed May 1 to allow the entry of troops believed loyal to Vy.

Later, May 1, Gen. Ty (Chief of Staff) pledged support to Premier Diem at the palace and countermanded all orders issued by Vy, who deserted Saigon for Dalat, 250 mi. to the northeast, where a Bao Dai guard was stationed.

Chief Yields to Premier

A milder cable from Bao Dai to Diem May 1 did not repeat the summons to Cannes & remarked that Gen. Ty "has always had my esteem." Bao Dai said he had intervened in the situation to avoid civil war & to find a formula to broaden Diem's Govt., which was reduced "after multiple resignations . . . to 3 or 4 parties." Bao Dai said he "was not hostile" to Diem & was "convinced that your good faith & your patriotism will prevail."

Diem said on May 2 he was "studying" the revolutionary committee's de-

mands that he form a new Govt. not pledged to Bao Dai. (Diem's brother & adviser, Ngo Dinh Nhu, said that a national conference of Diem's political backers called for May 5 would depose Bao Dai & select a provisional government pending elections. Diem, Ty & 2 other generals cabled Bao Dai that they had taken the power to appoint governments out of his hands.)

Bao Dai told the Paris newspaper *France-Soir* May 2 he planned to return to South Viet Nam with a "plan of action" but he would wait until the situation there was "less confused." Meanwhile, Gen. Nguyen Van Vinh, ex-Viet Nam Army Staff Chief whom Bao Dai had dispatched to Saigon on Apr. 29 for a first-hand report, got off a Saigon-bound plane after it put back to Calcutta May 2 & boarded a plane for Cambodia. Saigon reports had said he would be arrested on sight in the South Viet Name capital. [See Vol. XIV, p. 399C3]

(Gen. Collins returned to Saigon from Washington May 2 & conferred with Diem. The French same day moved 5,000 more troops to Saigon to strengthen a Moroccan division of 10,000 which had reinforced 35,000 French troops in the city May 1.)

(Trinh Minh The, a Cao Dai general who had helped organize the revolutionary committee that asked Bao Dai's ouster, was killed by a bullet fired from a Binh Xuyen patrol boat May 3 while engaged in mop-up operations.)

BANDUNG AFTERMATH

India Seeks Formosa Peace

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru announced to his Parliament Apr. 30 that V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian UN delegate, had been invited to Peiping by Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to continue discussions of "certain aspects" of the Formosa situation they had begun during the Bandung Conf. Nehru said the Indian Govt. had canvassed "reactions & attitude" of the U.S., Britain & Canada on the Formosa issue and would strive to avert "the grim alternative that faces us if there are to be no negotiations." Menon, who planned to complete his Peiping trip during May before Nehru visited Moscow in June, said May 2 in New Delhi he would try to reconcile U.S.-Red Chinese differences. [See p. 137D1; Vol. XIV, p. 314D1]

(Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference May 4 there had been no progress toward cease-fire talks with the Chinese Communists. He said, "we are sort of in a wait-&-see attitude" with a "number of countries . . . conducting explorations." Asked how the U. S. could distinguish between a Communist attack only on Quemoy & Matsu Islands and one that might pose the threat of a Formosa assault, the President said it would depend on the type & amount of matériel used in the attack. The U.S. was pledged to support of Formosa, but no commitment was made on the coastal islands.) [See pp. 137B1, 131C1]

Pakistani Prime Min. Mohammed Ali announced in Karachi May 1 he

had accepted an invitation received from Chou in Bandung to make an early visit to Red China. [See p. 138E1]

Thais Invited to Yunnan

Thai Forgn. Min. Prince Wan Waithayakon said in Bangkok Apr. 29: He had declined a similar invitation from Chou because of other commitments; Chou then suggested that a Thai delegation be sent to tour Yunnan Province to disprove reports that 20,000 guerrillas had been training there for an attack on Thailand under the auspices of an "autonomous Thai state" created by Peiping [see p. 58B2]. Wan said he would refer Chou's invitation to his Govt. but did not say what his recommendation would be regarding the proposed Yunnan tour. (In Washington, Thai Premier Pibul Songgram told the Natl. Press Club May 3 that the "Free Thai movement" in Southern China was one of the "disturbing situations" that surrounded his country and caused it to devote 40% of its budget to national defense. He also mentioned Communist threats in Indo-China, Burma & Malaya. He said he favored an easing of tension in the Formosa Strait by a formula which would not cause Asian peoples "to lose faith in the strength of the free world.") [See p. 148E1]

GOP Senators Split on Policy

12 Republican U.S. Senators issued a statement Apr. 30 supporting Pres. Eisenhower's stand on Formosa cease-fire talks with Red China. The 12 asserted that the President "has a right & obligation to wage peace as well as to wage war. Waging peace is what he is trying to do." [See p. 137G3]

The statement, prepared by Sen. Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.), was signed by Sens. Gordon Allott (Colo.), J. Glenn Beall (Md.), Prescott Bush (Conn.), Frank Carlson (Kan.), Norris Cotton (N.H.), James H. Duff (Pa.), Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Frederick G. Payne (Me.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) & H. Alexander Smith (N.J.). Saltonstall & Smith, in a supplementary statement, said it would be "most advisable, if possible," to include Natl. China in the proposed talks.) [See p. 138E2]

The 12 Senators' statement was regarded as a repudiation by them of the Formosa policy advocated by Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.). Knowland said Apr. 30 he had "no present intention of resigning" in protest against the Administration's Far Eastern policies. [See p. 138G1]

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.) said Apr. 30 that Knowland was an "excellent" floor leader "with emphasis on the word 'floor,'" but it was "very unfortunate that he expresses

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himself so strongly about Formosa." [See p. 25F2]

Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) introduced Apr. 28 a Senate resolution that would repudiate in advance any territorial concession the Eisenhower Admin. might make to Red China. [See p. 101C3]

(Democratic leader Adlai E. Stevenson, in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on a business trip, said Apr. 30 he was "very glad" to hear of the Admin.'s attitude toward Chou's offer to confer with the U.S., which Stevenson had called "very heartening." Stevenson observed: "When you refuse to get together & talk, that is when shooting starts.") [See p. 134G1]

(Sen. Estes Kefauver [D., Tenn.] told the 55th annual convention of the Rabbinical Assembly of Amer. in Highland Park, Ill., May 3 that Pres. Eisenhower "engages in demagoguery" in his statements on the Formosa situation. Kefauver cited the President's withdrawal of the U.S. 7th Fleet from the Formosa Strait & its later return. Kefauver repeated criticism of the Admin.'s "cloudy" position on the Quemoy & Matsu Islands.) [See pp. 133E3 & 138G2]

Radford, Robertson Report

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, & Walter S. Robertson, Asst. State Secy. for Far Eastern Affairs, reported to Pres. Eisenhower May 3 on their talks with Chiang Kai-shek & other officials on Formosa Apr. 24-27 [see p. 137D2]. Contents of their report were not disclosed, but Radford told newsmen the U.S. probably would increase its 900-man military assistance mission on Formosa. He would not confirm or deny reports (in the N.Y. Times Apr. 30) that the U.S. would base a token military force on Formosa to bolster Nationalist morale. [See p. 137D-E2]

Chiang Rejects Truce

In a message marking establishment of the (Natl.) Chinese Assn. for Psychological Warfare May 1, Chiang Kai-shek urged that the group "hasten the downfall of the Communist puppets & recover the mainland." He called the Formosa Strait situation tense. The Natl. Forgn. Office issued same day a formal denial of Washington reports that Chiang had agreed to a cease-fire if Peiping were willing. (Chiang reduced May 1 to 16 months the length of service for draftees in Natl. Chinese armed forces. Army draftees previously had served 2 yrs., Navy & AF conscripts 3 yrs.) [See p. 137D2]

Red Chinese Pres. Mao Tse-tung watched a May Day demonstration in Peiping May 1 involving an officially estimated 500,000 persons. The demonstration was keyed to fulfillment of China's 5-yr. plan, the "liberation of Formosa" & the preservation of peace. Peiping Mayor Peng Cheng, a Politburo member & the only speaker, urged the country to "overcome difficulties" & observe "strict economy" to achieve the 5-yr. plan begun in 1953. [See p. 110F2]

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told Commons Apr. 28 that Britain subscribed to the 5 principles of co-existence drawn up by Premiers Chou of Red China & Nehru of India in June 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. 215A1]. Eden said the principles "seem to be generally consistent with the UN Charter." [See p. 140G1]

Indonesian Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo & Chou signed a joint statement in Jakarta Apr. 28, following a 2-day visit by Chou, in which Indonesia subscribed to the co-existence principles & hopes were expressed for a mutual economic & cultural assistance program. [See p. 139D2]

Egypt's Finance Ministry announced Apr. 27 that a Red Chinese trade mission was en route to Cairo to discuss purchases of Egyptian cotton. The Egyptian Minister of Natl. Guidance & Sudan Affairs, Maj. Salah Salem, said in Bandung Apr. 21 that "the question of closer relations with China may grow out of the trade talks." In a pre-Bandung meeting in Rangoon, Egyptian Premier Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser told Chou he was not then willing to discuss Egyptian diplomatic recognition of Red China. (Egypt announced Apr. 28 that it had agreed to trade cotton & cotton yarn for Soviet & Rumanian kerosene & crude oil worth about \$9 million.) [See p. 107E3; Vol. XIV, p. 66F3]

SEATO military experts representing 8 nations began work in Baguio, Philippines Apr. 27 on a Filipino proposal for a "unified SEATO army" under a permanent military hq. that reportedly would be set up in Bangkok or Manila. [See pp. 58A2, 66D1]

EUROPE

Austrian Treaty Talks Start

The U. S., British, French & Soviet Ambassadors to Austria met with Austrian Forgn. Min. Leopold Figl in Vienna May 2 and reached quick agreement on the first 15 clauses of the 59-clause Austrian draft peace treaty.

Soviet Amb. Ivan I. Ilyichev objected May 3 to Western proposals to modify Article 16, which would have

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Foreign Aid Program

Pres. Eisenhower, State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen discussed the Admin.'s \$3.53 billion foreign aid program with 29 Democratic & GOP Congressional leaders May 3 at a White House conference.

Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., which opened hearings on the program May 4, predicted after the White House talk May 3 that Congress would approve the program. But he expected opposition to new requests since there already was \$7-\$9 billion in carryover funds (authorized in previous years) for foreign aid.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon

permitted unlimited numbers of Soviet repatriation teams to enter an independent Austria to screen an estimated 48,000 refugees from communism. The Western Ambassadors* feared the teams would spread Red propaganda in what was supposed to be a neutral Austria. Ilyichev next day dropped his objections to modifications & his insistence that Austrian armed forces be limited to 58,000 men.

(The USSR dropped its opposition Apr. 29 to the operation of an Austrian air-rescue service but rejected a U. S.-British proposal in the Allied Council in Austria to grant immediate air sovereignty to Austria. Russia had eased several minor occupation regulations Apr. 28: Austria henceforth could permit French or West German ships to use its part of the Danube River; the Russians ended controls on transportation of goods into the Soviet Zone; foreign nationals not requiring visas for entry to Austria could enter the Soviet Zone without them.) [See p. 140C2]

Howley Vs. 'Ike'-Zhukov Notes

Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley, NYU vice-chancellor & ex-U. S. commandant in West Berlin, criticized Apr. 28 Pres. Eisenhower's correspondence with Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov. "You don't sit down with murderers & discuss business," Howley told the Senate Internal Security Subcom., which was looking into world communist strategy & tactics. He recommended preventive war with the Red bloc before it was able to launch a knockout H-bomb attack against the U. S. [See p. 140E2; Vol. XIII, p. 31C]

Zhukov, in the featured May Day speech in Moscow May 1, said Soviet policy was "aimed at solving controversial international questions by peaceful means" but West German rearmament "hampers the lessening of international tension."

The Moscow May Day parade, witnessed by Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, CP Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev & other Red leaders, featured a large new artillery gun which Western military attachés thought might be an atomic cannon. [See Vol. XII, p. 363K]

B. Johnson (Tex.), analyzing the \$1,717,200,000 direct military aid request, said it included \$452 million for Korea, \$417½ million for Indo-China & \$99 million for Nationalist China. [See p. 131E1-E2]

(The Natl. Planning Assn. Apr. 10 urged permanent, semi-autonomous status within the State Dept. for the \$210 million-a-yr. "Point 4" program of technical foreign aid. Reporting after a 2-yr. study in Latin America, the NPA said the program had been marked by "5 years of fumbling & change." The study was financed by a \$440,000 Ford Foundation grant.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 44E3]

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress May 2 to authorize U.S. membership in the new Intl. Finance Corp. and to

* U.S. Amb. Llewellyn E. Thompson, British Amb. Sir. Geoffrey Wallinger, French Min. R. Lalouette.

agree to the U.S.' \$35,168,000 subscription to the corporation's \$100 million capital stock. He said the IFC, a UN Intl. Bank affiliate, would help businessmen of the U.S. & other IFC countries to make private investments in necessary enterprises abroad and thereby would help raise living standards and "fortify free social & political institutions." [See 153C-D1]

Personnel

Among recent Presidential appointments: Apr. 25—Gen. Earle E. Partridge as Chief of Air Defense Command [see p. 34D-E2]; Adm. Thos. Cassin Kincaid for a new Natl. Security Training Comm. term [see Vol. VII, p. 168K]. Apr. 27—Lt. Gen. Wiliston B. Palmer as Army Vice Chief of Staff [see Vol. XIV, p. 394C1], succeeding Gen. Chas. L. Bolte, whose Apr. 30 retirement was announced Feb. 28 [see Vol. XIII, p. 326A1]. (Lt. Gen. Carter B. Magruder replaced Palmer as Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics and was succeeded by AF Maj. Gen. Elmer J. Rogers as Far East Command Chief of Staff). Apr. 28—U. S. High Comm. for Germany Dr. Jas. B. Conant as first U. S. Amb. to West Germany [see p. 123E2]; Ewan Clague's delayed nomination for reappointment as Comm. of Labor Statistics was sent to the Senate (it had been blocked in Aug. 1954 by Pa. Sens. Jas. H. Duff & Edw. Martin [both R.] on charges Clague had said in 1933 that "the economic future of this country is state socialism"—a statement & view which Clague denied; both Senators later withdrew their objections to the reappointment) [see Vol. XI, p. 68P]. Apr. 29—B'way producer Richard S. Aldrich as deputy director of Forgn. Operations Admin. in Spain. Apr. 30—Ex-Rep. John B. Hollister (R., O.), 64, the late Sen. Robt. A. Taft's law partner, designated as chief of the State Dept.'s new Intl. Cooperation Admin. [See p. 132C1]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower May 2 presented the Legion of Merit—highest U. S. award to a non-citizen—to Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram, 57, premier of Thailand, for service to the UN & "the cause of freedom." Later the President & the Premier lunched & played golf together at Burning Tree Club in nearby Maryland. Pibul (pronounced Pee-boon), born Nai Plaek Sriamong,* was an enthusiastic golfer who normally shot in the low 80s—a few strokes better than the President. [See p. 146C3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower assisted Apr. 30 in the cornerstone laying of the AFL's new \$3 million hq. building in Washington. He said labor's responsibilities would be "greater than ever" after the AFL & CIO merged. [See p. 149D3]. . . . Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N. H.) of the Senate Republican Policy Com. Apr. 28 rejected Pres. Eisenhower's observation that the committee had made a "blunder" in disclosing weapons information in a recent pamphlet, *Natl. Defense Under the Republican Admin.*

* The name Pibul Songgram ("ready for war") was a nom de guerre; Luang signified Pibul's rank.

—*Today & Tomorrow.* Bridges said the President's aides had "grossly misinformed him" and that the Defense Dept. considered the pamphlet "not . . . a breach of security." Pentagon officials said the pamphlet contained data about 3 military items not approved for release and was an evasion of new Defense Dept. press rules. [See p. 141A3]. . . . Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 26 designated Arizona a drought disaster area, on request of Gov. Ernest W. McFarland, to enable farmers & stock growers to get federal aid in transporting grain. [See p. 11C2]. . . . The President May 3 signed an Executive Order making tax returns available to the Congressional committees on Govt. operations under new, tighter rules: each resolution requesting a return must be adopted by a majority of the full committee. [See p. 52B-C1; Vol. XII, 41A]. . . . Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress May 2 for \$5 million to remodel the Capitol under a modified architectural plan originally submitted by a Congressional commission in 1905.

Pres. Eisenhower, in answer to a press conference question May 4, said his wife was "a good healthy person" although "not as robust & strong as some people." "Her general health for the past 2 years has probably been better than normal if we go back for a period of the past 10 years," he said. "It seemed impossible for her to throw . . . off" a "very serious virus infection" she contracted in March, probably because of "an allergy" to some drugs. He called Mrs. Eisenhower's health "a legitimate question." [See pp. 184G2-E3, 124F1]

CONGRESS

Senate Passes Trade Bill

The Admin.'s reciprocal trade bill (HR1) was passed by 75-13 Senate vote and sent to joint conference May 4. The vote: 38 R. & 37 D. vs. 7 R. & 6 D. Passage came after the White House said it would accept these Senate Finance Com. amendments: (a) authority for the President to impose quotas or other restrictions on imports threatening a domestic industry essential to national defense; (b) new "escape clause" language making it easier for domestic industry to prove injury justifying higher tariffs on competing imports.

Only one minor amendment was accepted on the floor May 4—a technical change by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) to allow Northwest cherry growers to appeal to the Tariff Comm.

Among amendments rejected:

- A demand by Sen. George W. Malone (R., Nev.), chief opponent of the bill, to take tariff-making authority away from the President & to vest it in the Tariff Comm.

- A request by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) & John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) to provide Govt. aid programs for industries & communities injured by imports.

- A plan by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) to require Congressional approval for every tariff cut made under a trade agreement.

- An amendment by Sen. Matthew

M. Neely (D., W. Va.) to limit oil imports to 10% of domestic consumption. (Sen. Frank Carlson [R., Kan.] told the Senate May 3 that the Admin. had promised to curb oil imports if they rose above 1954 levels.)

- A proposal by Morse to give Congress a veto power any time the President rejected a Tariff Comm. recommendation of an "escape clause" increase in a tariff. [See p. 141E-G3]

8.8% Postal Raise Proposed

A joint conference committee compromised May 3 on 8.8% as the average pay raise for 500,000 postal workers. The \$178 million-a-yr. increase would be retroactive to Mar. 1. Minimum raise would be 7%, but reclassification provisions could bring a maximum increase of 21.3% to some 3d class postmasters. The 196,000 postal clerks & 130,000 city carriers would get 8.7%. [See p. 133A-B3]

Dulles Vs. Bricker Amendment

State Secy. John Foster Dulles testified before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee May 2 that the President "would be unable properly to conduct foreign relations" under the Bricker Amend. He said he was prepared to accept, as "expedient from a political standpoint," a constitutional amendment "reaffirming" that any treaty conflicting with the Constitution was invalid. But he saw no "legal" need for it since the Constitution already was supreme. He said he had "learned something" since 1952, when he had said in Louisville that treaties "can cut across the rights given to the people by the constitutional Bill of Rights." [See p. 141D-G2]

Ex-Amer. Bar Assn. Pres. Frank E. Holman, testifying May 2, charged that if a treaty such as the UN Human Rights Convention were ratified, it would change the U.S. into "a completely socialistic state." He accused "internationalists & humanitarians" of seeking to use "a loophole in the Constitution" to "level out our American rights" & "change our form of government."

Refugee Act Overhaul Urged

A bill (S1794) to overhaul the controversial Refugee Relief Act of 1953 was introduced by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) Apr. 25. He proposed: (a) shifting the act's administration from State Dept. security chief R. W. Scott McLeod to a full-time administrator; (b) easing "self-defeating" security requirements but retaining the "very severe" security restrictions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952; (c) extending the act for 4 years beyond its current Dec. 31, 1956 expiration date; (d) increasing the entry total from the current 209,000 by authorizing admission of 15,000 refugees from Spain & North Africa.

Pres. Eisenhower confirmed in "yes-no" answers at his press conference Apr. 27 that he was dissatisfied with operation of the refugee act and favored revising it.

McLeod, addressing the Intergovernmental Com. for European Migra-

tion in Geneva May 3, said the U.S. expected to issue 170,000 immigration visas to European refugees during the next 18 months, 60,000-75,000 to be granted this year. (He had said in a message to Congress Apr. 22, before leaving for Europe, that he expected to issue 130,000 visas in the 12 mos. starting July 1.) [See 133C1]

The Intergovernmental Com. had disclosed plans to resettle 143,320 European migrants in Western Hemisphere countries—32,000 in the U. S.—during 1955. Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) told the committee Apr. 28 that this goal was "tied too closely" to the U. S. refugee program, that he opposed any "increased dependence on [U. S.] ability . . . to absorb greater numbers of people."

Hearings on Corsi Ouster

The White House refused Apr. 22 to let Presidential counsel Maxwell Rabb testify about his role in Edward Corsi's appointment as State Dept. adviser on refugees. His testimony had been requested by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee investigating the refugee program & Corsi's ouster from the State Dept. post [see pp. 132C3-133G1]. Corsi had testified that Rabb had asked him to take the job to get the program "on the tracks."

Corsi told the subcommittee, before it recessed Apr. 22, that the issue in his dismissal was "the integrity of the public servant," that "the only difference between myself & the dozens of men who have been kicked around in Washington—their character blasted, their reputations destroyed—is that most of them were willing to take it and I wasn't." He said the State Dept. had sacrificed him on demand of a single Congressman — Walter — because it lacked "courage to stand up to that kind of shennanigans."

Sen. John J. McClellan (D., Ark.), a subcommittee member, said Apr. 22 that he had "seen no evidence of sabotage [of the refugee program, as Corsi had charged] except some wild statements by Corsi."

Gerald L. K. Smith told the subcommittee Apr. 22 that most Americans opposed admitting refugees for "fear we're going to get another [Albert] Einstein," whom he considered typical of "undesirable" refugees.

Other Legislative Action

The Senate Public Roads Subcom. rejected Pres. Eisenhower's national highway program and approved instead, by a 6-3 vote Apr. 29, a 5-yr. federal state road-building program to cost \$21.739 billion. Part of the federal share would be financed by a 1¢ increase in the 2¢-a-gal. federal tax on gasoline & other motor fuels. This would require a separate tax bill originating in the House. [See p. 100D-G2]

The House Armed Services Com. Apr. 27 approved by a 31-5 vote an Admin. bill (HR5297) designed to create a 2,900,000-man ready military reserve by 1960. Under the bill: (a) the President could call 1,000,000 reservists into action in emergency without awaiting Congressional approval; (b) pre-draft age volunteers could take 6 months of active training fol-

lowed by 7½ years' reserve duty; (c) men entering the forces would have to serve a combined total of 5 years on active duty & in the ready reserve. An Admin. proposal to draft youths for the 6-mo. training program, if enough did not volunteer, was rejected by the committee. [See p. 29B1]

A 2-yr. extension (to July 1, 1957) of the doctors' draft law was approved by a 27-5 vote of the House Armed Services Com. May 3. A new provision would let the Govt. subsidize medical & dental students agreeing to go on active duty. [See p. 29B1] . . . The House Apr. 28 passed & sent to the Senate a bill (HR4904) extending the Defense Contracts Renegotiation Act to Dec. 31, 1956. It would let the Govt. recapture excess profits on defense contracts in 1955-56. . . . The House Apr. 26 passed & sent to the Senate a bill (HR4954) permitting the Govt. to sue for damages from anti-trust law violations. [See p. 28D3]

Commerce Undersecy. Louis S. Rothschild urged the Senate Commerce Com. May 2 to make airlines ineligible for federal subsidies. [See p. 54C3]. . . . Interior Secy. Douglas McKay urged the Senate Interior Com. May 2 to reject a bill (S1333) for federal construction of a dam in Hell's Canyon on the Snake River at the Idaho-Oregon border. Noting that the Idaho Pwr. Co. had applied to build 3 dams in the area, McKay said that Admin. policy favored local rather than federal construction in such cases. [See Vol. XIV, p. 402B3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Labor. AFL & CIO leaders agreed in Washington May 2 on a draft constitution to govern the new federation to be formed by merger of the 2 labor groups. They proposed that the AFL & CIO hold simultaneous conventions in New York in early December to ratify the constitution. [See p. 45E1-E2] . . . The AFL Exec. Council May 2 formally rejected an AFL Teamsters request that it be given jurisdiction over longshoremen. The council pointed out that this jurisdiction had been given to the AFL Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen and that the ousted Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. could not reenter the AFL through another AFL affiliate (the Teamsters had planned to absorb the ILA) under

U.S. LABOR STATISTICS

	Mar.	Feb.
Total labor force (including armed forces)*	66,840,000	66,550,000
Civilian labor force*	63,654,000	63,321,000
Employed*	60,477,000	59,938,000
In agriculture*	5,692,000	5,084,000
Nonagricultural†	48,248,000	47,786,000
Manufacturing†	16,265,000	16,101,000
Govt.†	6,919,000	6,872,000
Unemployed*	3,176,000	3,383,000
15 weeks or longer*	1,062,000	974,000
Not in labor force*	50,212,000	50,352,000
	Mar.	Mar.
Mfg. Data†		1954
Avg. weekly pay	\$75.30	\$74.34
Avg. weekly hrs.	40.7	40.4
		\$70.71
		39.5

* From Census Bur. † From Bur. of Labor Statistics
 ‡ The proposed \$500 million federal project called for a "high dam," 743 ft. above bedrock, costing \$357 million before transmission lines & other equipment were installed, with generating capacity variously estimated at from 800,000 kw. to 1,100,000 kw. The Idaho Pwr. Co. said its 3 proposed "low dams" would cost about \$133 million and produce 780,000 kw.

current AFL regulations. Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck said he would try to make a working agreement with the ILA and to persuade the AFL Longshoremen to join his union. [See p. 134B3] . . . The AFL Exec. Council May 3 decided to delay a decision on whether to suspend the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butchers for absorbing the Fur & Leather Workers, union ousted by the AFL as allegedly Communist-dominated. AFL Pres. George Meany said the butcher union was ousting alleged Reds from its new affiliate and that the AFL would allow more time. [See Vol. XIV, p. 433E2] . . . The Missouri House Com. on Constitutional Amendments Apr. 26 rejected a "right-to-work" measure which would have outlawed the union shop in the state. [See p. 109A1]

Politics. Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. (D.), 51, was reelected to a 3d term as Baltimore Mayor May 3 by a 119,097-94,960 victory over Samuel Hopkins (R.), 41. Democrats won all city posts. . . . John Clifford Folger, pres. of the Washington investment banking firm Folger, Nolan, W. B. Hibbs & Co., was appointed Apr. 24 to succeed F. Peavey Heffelfinger as chairman of the Republican Natl. Finance Com. [See Vol. XIII, p. 102C] . . . Connecticut Gov. Abraham Ribicoff Apr. 21 signed a bill relieving radio & TV stations of liability for defamatory statements by political candidates & other non-employees. . . . FCC member Frieda B. Henlock suggested to a Senate Elections subcommittee Apr. 26 that candidates of major political parties be given free radio & TV time in important election campaigns and that the Govt. share the cost with the broadcasters. CBS Vice Pres. Richard Salant & NBC Vice Pres. Joseph V. Hefferman opposed the idea. [See Vol. XIV, p. 76D2, G3] . . . The Senate GOP Policy Com. charged in a pamphlet Apr. 22 that "the doctrine" of Americans for Democratic Action "is socialism." (ADA's national convention, held in Washington Mar. 19-20, voted against immediate admission of Communist China to the UN. It said a peaceful Formosa solution should be reached first to prove Red China's "intentions to observe international obligations & to maintain peaceful international relations." Washington attorney Joseph L. Rauh Jr. was elected ADA chairman. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was reelected honorary chairman.) [See pp. 84F2, 18E-F1]

FOREIGN

Britain. The Parliamentary Labor Party readmitted Aneurin Bevan to its ranks Apr. 28 in view of his recent apology to the Labor Party leadership for his opposition to party leader Clement R. Attlee's policies. He thus became eligible to stand for reelection to Parliament as a Labor candidate. Both the Labor & Conservative parties issued manifestos Apr. 29 stating their platforms for the May 26 general elections. The Laborites called for: efforts to neutralize Formosa, transfer Nationalist-held coastal islands to control of the Chinese Reds,



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Apr. 30

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	\$21,671	\$21,670	\$21,968
Currency circulation	\$29,657	\$29,714	\$29,645

Banks—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans\$	\$22,530	\$22,543	\$22,348
N.Y. bank clearings	\$9,655,514,369	\$9,288,228,497	\$9,812,938,322
England note circulation	\$1,731,522	\$1,723,954	

N.Y. Stock Exchange—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Stock sales (shares)	12,880,910	14,472,519	11,202,200
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	189.06	188.78	157.00
Bond sales (par value)	\$20,907,000	\$23,670,600	\$19,142,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.08	100.17	100.89

INDUSTRY:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	219,212	211,998	148,238
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	6,831,800	6,828,450	6,586,450
Soft-coal output (tons)	8,480,000	8,195,000	6,690,000
Electric output (kwh.)	9,697	9,602	8,257
Carloadings (cars)	705,848	674,389	626,181

	Mar.	Feb.	Mar. 1954
Steel ingot output (tons)	9,981,754	8,496,934	7,289,600

PRICES:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	\$2.78 3/4	\$2.82 1/2	\$2.76 1/2
Corn (bu.)	\$1.65 7/8	\$1.68 1/8	\$1.83 3/8
Cotton (lb.)	\$3.435	\$3.4	\$3.545
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$35.67	\$36.00	\$26.17
Wholesale food index†	\$6.42	\$6.52	\$7.39
Weekly whsl. index (BLS)¶	110.4	110.3	111.1

BUSINESS:

	Mar.	Feb.	Mar. 1954
Dept. store sales§	111	103	101
Failures (Apr. 21)‡	204	204	229
New incos.‡	13,417	11,369	10,514
Imports***	\$998	\$858	\$862
Exports***	\$1,337	\$1,223	\$1,125

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune ***Bur. of the Census †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board
 *Member banks, 94 cities, Apr. 20 †Apr. 23 ‡Apr. 16 §Apr. 26

admit Red China to the UN, hold peace talks with Russia, achieve world disarmament even at "sacrifices of national sovereignty"; maintain strong British armed forces but halt H-bomb tests & reevaluate use of military manpower; strive for "genuinely free" East-West German unification elections; nationalize water, some chemical & machine tool industries and re-nationalize steel & long-distance trucking; eliminate more Natl. Health Program fees; control prices & distribution of goods to curb living costs; improve schools. The Conservative manifesto listed similar foreign policy goals, including talks with Russia, world disarmament & Far Eastern peace. Conservatives upheld their domestic policies as insuring prosperity. (Prime Min. Eden was elected new Conservative Party leader Apr. 21.) [See pp. 135C, 102E1] . . . Italian Chamber of Deputies & Senate Apr. 29 elected Giovanni Gronchi, 67, left-of-center Christian Dem. president of the Chamber since 1948, to succeed Luigi Einaudi, 81, as President of Italy May 11. Gronchi received 658 of a possible 833 votes despite Premier Mario Scelba's tacit opposition on grounds that he was too friendly with leftists. [See p. 102E2] . . . French Premier Edgar Faure & Tunisian representatives signed a protocol in Paris Apr. 22 outlining terms for Tunisian autonomy. Neodestour (Tunisian Nationalist) Party leader Habib Bourguiba said election of a constituent assembly would be the first task after ratification of the agreement, which some French in Tunisia opposed. Retired French Army Gen. Marcel Rime-Bruneau, a Tunisian anti-home rule leader, was ordered deported to France May 3 for public defiance of French authority. [See p. 46C3]

Apr. 24. [See p. 94F2] . . . Benjamin F. Fairless, U. S. Steel chairman & chief exec. officer since 1952, retired May 3 at age 65 and was succeeded by Roger M. Blough, 51, lawyer & U. S. Steel secretary since 1951. Clifford F. Hood remained pres. [See p. 92G3]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Polio Vaccine. Pres. Eisenhower assured newsmen May 4 that no child in the U. S. would be denied Salk antipolio vaccine "for want of ability to pay." White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said later May 4 that the President would request authority to buy the entire vaccine output for state distribution if children ever were deprived of it due to "inability to pay or maldistribution." But Mr. Eisenhower favored a voluntary distribution system being worked out by the Health-Educn.-Welfare Dept., Hagerty said. Bills offered in Congress May 3 & 4 proposed federal control & distribution of vaccine with penalties of up to 2 years' imprisonment & \$10,000 fine for violations. The Public Health Svc., reporting May 4 on vaccine shortage, said Apr. 20 estimates had called for 17 million cc. by May 1 but that only 10.7 million cc. had been cleared. The PHS reported 33 polio cases—30 paralytic—among vaccinated children. 29 had received vaccine from Cutter Laboratories, 4 from Eli Lilly Co. [See p. 143F2]

Pulitzer Prizes. Columbia U. trustees announced May 2 in New York the following Pulitzer Prizes for 1954:

In literature:
 Drama—Tennessee Williams, 41, for *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*. (Williams won a 1947 Pulitzer Prize for *A Streetcar Named Desire*.) Fiction—

Wm. Faulkner, 57, for *A Fable*. History—Paul Horgan, 52, for *Great River*, the Rio Grande in North American History. Biography—William Smith White, 47, of the N.Y. Times for *The Taft Story*. Poetry—Wallace Stevens, 75, for *Collected Poems*. Music—Gian-Carlo Menotti, 43, for opera *The Saint of Bleeker Street*. (Menotti won in 1950 for *The Consul*.)

Awards in journalism:
 Public Service—Columbus (Ga.) *Ledger & Sunday Ledger-Enquirer* for editorial attacks which helped to end corruption in Phenix City, Ala. Local Reporting under pressure—Mrs. Caro Brown, 47, of the *Alice* (Tex.) *Daily Echo* for reporting on George B. Parr of Duval Co., Tex. which broke up his one-man rule there. Local Reporting not under pressure—Rowland Kenneth Towery, 31, mng. ed. of the *Cuero* (Tex.) *Daily Record*, for exposing scandal in administration of the Veterans Land Program in Texas. Natl. Affairs Reporting—Anthony Lewis, 28, of the *Washington* (D.C.) *Daily News* for a series responsible for clearing Navy Dept. employe Abraham Chasanow, unjustly dismissed as a security risk. Intl. Affairs Reporting—Harrison E. Salisbury, 47, of the N.Y. Times, for a series on Russia. Editorial Writing—Royce Howes, 51, *Detroit Free Press* associate ed., for his editorial "The Cause of A Strike" analyzing responsibility for the July 1954 Chrysler Corp. strike. Carton—Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, 63, of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* for a cartoon titled "How Would Another Mistake Help?" showing Uncle Sam with rifle in hand undecided whether to wade into a mire bearing legend "French Mistakes in Indo-China." News Photography—John L. Gaunt Jr., 30, of the *Los Angeles Times* for a photo of a young couple who had just seen their infant son washed away by the surf.
 The Pulitzer Art Scholarship (\$1,500) was awarded to Jack W. Henderson, 25, of Kansas City, Mo. [See Vol. XIV, p. 151G2]

Press Meetings. Reported at annual news service meetings in New York Apr. 25 in connection with the Amer. Newspaper Publishers Assn. convention: AP listed gains of 112 radio-TV members, 390 news or photo subscribers in 1954; UP reported a total of 4,541 subscribers in 1954 (gain of 32 over 1953); INS reported a gain of 205 clients in 1954 to a new total of about 3,000. The ANPA meeting ended Apr. 28 with Richard W. Slocum, *Phila. Bulletin* exec. vice pres., reelected president. [See pp. 140G2, 138D-E2; Vol. XIV, 131D2]

Other awards: The F. Wayland Ayer Cup for excellence in newspaper typography was awarded to the N.Y. *Herald Tribune* by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. in Philadelphia Apr. 21. It made the 3d time that the *Herald Tribune* had retired an Ayer Cup by winning the same trophy 3 times. [See Vol. XIV, p. 143E3] . . . Bancroft Prizes (\$2,000 each) for writing American history were awarded by Columbia U. in New York Apr. 28 to Dr. Leo-

nard D. White of the U. of Chicago for *The Jacksonians* & Paul Horgan for *Great River, the Rio Grande in North American History*. . . Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters' first prize in architecture was awarded in New York Apr. 28 to Gordon Bunshaft, 45, designer of the glass-exterior Lever House & 5th Ave. Manufacturers Trust buildings in Manhattan. . . Natl. Academy of Sciences awarded medals in Washington Apr. 25 to Columbia U. geologist Dr. Maurice Ewing for work in marine geophysics, Dr. Libbie H. Hyman of the Amer. Museum of Natural History for work on books on invertebrates, Dr. Peter Mackenzie Millman of the Canadian Natl. Research Council for work on observation of meteor showers by radar, Drs. William E. Castle, Harvard, & Hermann J. Muller of the U. of Indiana for research on genetics. . . Amer. Inst. of Electrical Engrs.' 1954 Lamme Gold Medal was awarded Apr. 30 to A. M. de Bellis, a Consolidated Edison engineer in N. Y.

Radioastronomers R. Hanbury Brown & D. Walsh of Jodrell Bank, Eng. reported May 2 that they had traced radio "signals" from outer space to the region of the constellation Cygnus (the Swan). [See Vol. XI, p. 206M-P]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

The Accident. By Dexter Masters. Atomic scientist accidentally subjects himself to radiation sickness. Apr. 18. (Knopf, 406 pp., \$4)*

The Age of Ideas: From Reaction to Revolution in 18th Century France. By George R. Havens. Nature of man as expounded by Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Fénelon, other writers in pre-Revolution France. Apr. 25. (Holt, 474 pp. \$6)†

The Assassins. By Robert J. Donovan. Sketches of men who attempted or succeeded in assassination of U.S. Presidents. Apr. 15. (Harper, 300 pp., \$4)†

The Cypresses Believe in God. By José Maria Gironella. First 2 vols. of trilogy dealing with conditions which contributed to Spanish Civil War. Apr. 11. (Knopf, 1,010 pp., \$10)*

The Dignity of Man. By Russell Davenport. Posthumously published philosophy of ex-"Fortune" editor that asks man to call on spiritual resources to fight communism. Apr. 19. (Harper, 338 pp., \$4)†

Headquarters. By Quentin Reynolds. Account of heroic exploits by Inspector Francis D. J. Phillips & other members of NYC police force. Apr. 25. (Harper, 339 pp., \$3.95)†

Laugh Till You Cry. By Wolf Mankowitz. Farical story of joke salesman shipwrecked on tropical island. Apr. 18. (Dutton, 127 pp., \$2.50)*

Laurette. By Marguerite Courneye. Daughter of late actress Laurette Taylor writes of her mother's art, fight with alcoholism. May 2. (Rinehart, 433 pp., \$5)†

The Night of Time. By René Fulop Miller. Trans. from German by Richard & Clara Winston. Anti-war novel in which nameless army fights unknown war. Apr. 15. (Bobbs-Merrill, 338 pp., \$3.75)*

Party for One: The Selected Writings of Clifton Fadiman. Critical writings & essays. Apr. 25. (World, 465 pp., \$5)†

Something of Value. By Robert Ruark. 2 friends—one Negro, one white—are brutalized by Mau Mau struggle in Kenya. BOMC May choice. Apr. 20. (Doubleday, 566 pp., \$5)*

Sorcerer's Village. By Hassoldt Davis. Travels through French West African Ivory Coast. Apr. 20. (Duell-Little, Brown, 334 pp., \$5)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

All In One. 3-part presentation by Charles Bowden & Richard Barr of: (1) Leonard Bernstein's one-act opera "Trouble in Tahiti," staged by David Brooks, featuring Alice Ghostley & John Tyers; (2) dance program by Paul Draper; (3) Tennessee Williams' one-act play "72 Wagons Full of Cotton,"

* Fiction † Non-fiction \$ First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable.

directed by Vincent J. Donehue, with cast of Maureen Stapleton, Myron McCormick, Felice Orlandi. Apr. 19 at Playhouse. (5-0-2)§

Ankles Aweigh. Musical comedy about American film star in Italy. Book by Guy Bolton & Eddie Davis. Music by Sammy Fain. Lyrics by Dan Shapiro. Staged by Fred F. Finklehoffe. Presented by Finklehoffe, Howard Hopt, Reginald Hammerstein. With Betty & Jane Kean, Lew Parker, Gabriel Dell, Thelma Carpenter. Apr. 18 at Mark Hellinger. (0-2-5)§

Guys & Dolls. Revival of musical by Jo Swerling, Abe Burrows, Frank Loesser based on Damon Runyon characters. Directed by Philip Mathias. Settings by Jo Mielziner. With Martin Wolfson, Tom Pedi, Lou Nova, Walter Matthau, Helen Gallagher, Leila Martin, Oggi Small. Presented by N. Y. City Center Light Opera Co. Apr. 20 for 2 weeks. (6-0-1)§

The Honeys. Farce by Roald Dahl in which 2 women decide to do away with their husbands, a pair of boorish brothers. Directed by Frank Corsaro. Settings by Ben Edwards. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. With Jessica Tandy, Hume Cronyn, Dorothy Stickney, Mary Finney, Dana Elcar. Apr. 28 at Longacre. (1-6-0)§

Inherit the Wind. Paul Muni as fictionalized Clarence Darrow in semi-documentary drama by Jerome Lawrence & Robert E. Lee; based on 1925 trial in Dayton, Tenn. of John T. Scopes, schoolteacher who defied ban on teaching Darwin's theory of evolution. Staged & presented by Herman Shumlin in association with Margo Jones. With Ed Begley, Tony Randall, Bethel Leslie, Karl Light, Staats Cotworth. Apr. 21 at National. (6-1-0)§

Phoenix '55. Musical revue that satirizes Fortune magazine's recent survey on rise of middle class. Sketches by Ira Wallach. Lyrics by David Craig. Music by David Baker. Staged by Marc Daniels. Choreography by Boris Runnin. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton & Norris Houghton. With Nancy Walker, Gemze De Lappe, Harvey Lembeck, Joshua Shelley, Louise Hoff, Kenneth Harvey, Elsie Rhodes. Apr. 23 at Phoenix. (7-0-0)§

Closed

Champagne Complex Apr. 30 (23 performances).

The Dark Is Light Enough Apr. 23 (69 performances)

The Flowering Peach Apr. 23 (135 performances)

Kismet Apr. 23 (580 performances)

LEADING APRIL FILMS

New York Releases

Chief Crazy Horse. Victor Mature as Sioux Indian leader who sees decline of his tribes. Screenplay by Franklin Coen & Gerald Drayson Adams. Directed by George Sherman. Produced by William Alland in Technicolor for Universal Intl. With Susan Ball, John Lund, Ray Denton, Robert Warwick. Apr. 27.

The End of the Affair. Graham Greene's story of young woman who chooses death rather than make choice between God, her husband or her lover. Screenplay by Lenore Coffee. Directed by Edward Dmytryk. Produced by David Lewis for Columbia. With Deborah Kerr, Van Johnson, John Hills, Peter Cushing. Apr. 28.

Marty. Paddy Chayefsky's screen version of his own TV play about unromantic Bronx butcher who finds love. Directed by Delbert Mann. Produced by Harold Hecht & Burt Lancaster. United Artists release. With Ernest Borgnine, Betty Blair, Joe Mantell, Esther Minciotti, Augusta Ciolli. Apr. 11.

The Purple Plain. Gregory Peck as RAF pilot in Burma bent on self-destruction until he finds something to live for. Screenplay by Eric Ambler based on H. E. Bates' novel. Directed by Robert Parrish. Produced by John Bryan in Technicolor for J. Arthur Rank. With Win Min Than, Bernard Lee, Maurice Denham, Brenda de Banzie. Apr. 10.

Run for Cover. Stranger cleans up Western town, rehabilitates some of its citizens. Screenplay by Winston Miller. Directed by Nicholas Ray. Produced by Pine-Thomas in Technicolor for Vistavision for Paramount. With James Cagney, Viveca Lindfors, John Derek, Jean Hersholt, Ernest Borgnine. Apr. 29.

Seven Angry Men. Abolitionist John Brown's ill-fated raid on Harper's Ferry. Screenplay by Daniel B. Ullman. Directed by Charles Marquis Warren. Produced by Vincent M. Fennelly for Allied Artists. With Raymond Massey, Debra Paget, Jeffrey Hunter. Apr. 1.

Strategic Air Command. James Stewart as World War II bomber pilot & baseball player recalled to active duty. Screenplay by Valentine Davies & Beirne Lay Jr. Directed by Anthony Mann. Produced by Samuel J. Briskin in Technicolor for Vistavision for Paramount. With June Allyson, Frank Lovejoy, Barry Sullivan, Bruce Bennett, Jay C. Flippen. Apr. 20.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Pope Pius XII, addressing Catholic labor union members in Rome May 1, proclaimed May Day (May 1) the annual feast day of St. Joseph the Workman (after the carpenter foster father of Jesus Christ). He urged more zealous efforts by Roman Catholics to refute Red propaganda seeking to brand the church as "allied with capitalism against labor." The Pope issued a message Apr. 17 to the opening session of the 3d Intl. Catholic Congress on Rural Life (held in Panama City Apr. 17-25) saying that large landowners must contribute to the socio-economic improvement of workers by paying just wages. [See p. 128A1]

Racial & religious discrimination in Govt. contract employment is being eliminated, Gen. Counsel William Mitchell of the Atomic Energy Comm. told a conference Apr. 27 of the President's Com. on Govt. Contracts. Mitchell said the federal Govt. had effective machinery to get employers to comply with the non-discrimination program. [See p. 22G1] . . . Natl. Urban League, at its annual convention Apr. 17 in Kansas City, pledged "its full resources to eliminate racial discrimination in public or private employment, housing, education, health & welfare services." [See p. 134D3] . . . Columbia U. (N.Y.) disclosed Apr. 22 that, in response to an invitation from the rector of Moscow U., it had chosen Profs. Richard R. Powell & J. Bartlet Brebner to attend the university's bicentenary celebration May 7-15. [See Vol. XIV, p. 367F3]

Michigan State College (East Lansing) had its name officially changed by the Michigan legislature Apr. 13 to Michigan State U. of Agri. & Applied Science. U. of Michigan officials protested that the change would cause confusion between the 2 institutions. . . . Intl. Council of Christian Churches released in Cham, Germany Apr. 25 the first 10,000 of 90,000 balloons to be sent into Czechoslovakia, Poland & the USSR the next 4 mos. carrying Bible extracts. [See Vol. XI, p. 257F]

OBITUARIES

Griffing Bancroft, 76, lawyer, author, naturalist; May 3 in La Jolla, Calif.

David Bembaron, 71, Grand Rabbi of Tunisia; May 2 in Tunis.

Louis Breguet, 75, French pioneer aircraft mfr. who built & flew his first plane in 1907, headed company which later became Air France; May 4 in Paris of heart attack.

Gordon W. Cameron, 60, vice pres. & treas. Aluminum Co. of Amer.; Apr. 29 in Pittsburgh.

Wilbur A. Cochel, 77, ex-editor of *Weekly Star Farmer*, agriculturist who helped found Future Farmers of Amer.; May 1 in Kansas City.

Arthur Deakin, 64, Socialist Gen. Secy. of British Trades Union Congress; May 1 in Leicester, England while addressing a May Day rally. [See Vol. XIV, p. 350E1]

Georges Enesco, 73, Rumanian-born violinist, conductor, composer of *Rumania Rhapsodies No. 1 & 2*, resident in France for past 50 years; May 4 in Paris.

A Earl of Gowrie (Alexander Hore-Ruthven), 82, South Australia Gov. Gen. 1928-34, Gov. Gen. of Australia 1936-44, holder of Victoria Cross for bravery during Sudan campaign in 1898; May 3 in Gloucestershire, Eng.

• Austin C. Keough, 67, vice-pres., secy., gen. counsel & director Paramount Pictures Corp.; Apr. 20 in New York.

Willard Vinton King, 86, ex-pres. Irving Trust Co. (N.Y.), Columbia U. trustee; May 1 in Colorado Springs.

B Countess Paul de Kotzebue (Allene Tew), 78, U.S.-born, 5-times-married society woman, philanthropist; May 1 in Cap-d'Ail, France.

• Maj. Gen. Newton Estillac Leal, 61, ex-Brazilian War Minister & Army Inspector Gen., liberal nationalist who had just been named presidential candidate of Brazilian Natl. Front (leftist-nationalist coalition); May 1 in Rio de Janeiro.

C Kenneth R. Mackinnon, 67, vice-pres. Amer. & Forgn. Power Co., Inc. & pres. of subsidiary Ebasco Intl. Corp.; Apr. 27 in New York.

• Princess Margarete, 85, daughter of Austrian archduke, widow of Prince of Thurn & Taxis; May 2 in Regensburg, Germany.

Will F. Morrish, 72, lumber industrialist, pres. Bank of Amer. 1932-34; Apr. 26 in Berkeley, Calif.

D Henry Alonzo Myers, 49, Cornell U. English prof., author, authority on American literature; May 2 in Ithaca, N.Y.

• Col. Milton Barlow Ochs, 91, Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times Printing Co. pres., civic leader, director of flood relief, brother of ex-pblshrs. of N.Y. *Times*, *Philadelphia Public Ledger*; Apr. 30 in Chattanooga.

William Hoy Pine, 59, partner of Wm. Thomas in production of successful low-budget motion pictures; Apr. 29 in Hollywood of heart attack.

E Gen. Rodolfo Sanchez Taboada, 60, Mexican Navy Secy., ex-gov. of State of Lower Calif. North; May 2 in Mexico City.

• William Jay Schieffelin, 89, ex-bd. chrmn. Schieffelin & Co. (wholesale drugs), ex-pres. Citizens Union of N.Y. who fought for Negro equality; Apr. 29 in New York.

Edgar Arthur Singer Jr., 81, writer on philosophy & psychology, Emeritus Prof. of Philosophy at U. of Pa.; Apr. 3 in Philadelphia.

F Robert R. Sloane, 42, TV writer, producer & director, former actor; Apr. 3 in Los Angeles.

• Griffin Smith, 70, Arkansas chief justice since 1936; Apr. 29 in El Dorado, Ark. of a heart attack.

George Steadman Thomas, over 80, professional dog-show judge; Apr. 1 in Los Angeles.

G John H. Towers, 70, retired USN admiral known as "Father of Naval Aviation" (due to efforts to establish Naval air arm during World War I era), World War II Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics, Cmdr.-in-Chief Pacific

Fleet 1946; Apr. 30 in New York of cancer.

Lula Vollmer, short story writer, radio dramatist, author of southern drama *Sun-Up* produced 1923 in N.Y.; May 2 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Stirling Moss of England won the Mille Miglia (1,000 mi.) road race at Brescia, Italy May 1 by averaging 157.65 kmph. (98.53 mph.) in a Mercedes. [See p. 87G3] . . . **Boxing:** Archie Moore, 38, world lightweight champ, won a 15-round decision over heavyweight Nino Valdes of Cuba in a non-title bout in Las Vegas, Nev. May 2 [see Vol. XIV, p. 279D3]. John Holman, Chicago heavyweight, scored a 9th-round TKO over ex-champ Ezzard Charles in Miami Beach Apr. 27. [See p. 63F3] . . .

Court Tennis: James Dear of England won the world championship in London Apr. 30 to succeed retired champion Pierre Etchebaster. [See p. 96E1; Vol. XIV, 56B2] . . . **Golf:** Gene Littler, 25, of Palm Springs, Calif. won the \$37,500 Tournament of Champions in Las Vegas, Nev. May 1 for \$10,000 first prize [see p. 48B2]. Don Bisplinghoff, 20, of Orlando, Fla. won the North & South Amateur tourney in Pinehurst, N.C. Apr. 30. Mildred (Babe) Zaharias won the \$5,000 Peach Blossom-Betsy Rawls women's tourney in Spartanburg, S.C. May 1 for \$1,000 first prize. [See pp. 144B2, 32A2] . . . **Horse racing:** A. J. Crevelin's Golden Land, Ray York up, won the \$50,000 Golden Gate Derby in Albany, Calif. Apr. 30 for a purse of \$29,325. Mrs. Wm. J. Strawbridge's Land's Corner, ridden by Benjamin Murray, won the Maryland Hunt Cup steeplechase at Shawan, Md. Apr. 30. . . . **Track:** Texas U. team of Dean Smith, Alvin Frieden, Jerry Prewitt & Bobby Whilden equaled the world 440-yd. relay record of 40.5 sec. in a Texas-Tex. A&M-USC triangular meet in Dallas Apr. 30. Leo Sjogren, 41, of New York won the Natl. AAU 50-km. walking title in Baltimore May 1. . . . **Polo:** Squadron A of New York won the natl. indoor title in New York Apr. 30. [See p. 80A2] . . . **Rugby:** Barrow won the Rugby League Cup final, 21-12 over Workington Town, in London Apr. 30. [See p. 96G1]

• **Baseball player trade in the NL** Apr. 30: Cincinnati gave Philadelphia outfielders Jim Greengrass, 27, & Glen Gorbous, 24, and catcher Andy Seminick, 34, for catcher Smoky Burgess, pitcher Steve Ridzik & rookie outfielder Stan Palys, 25. Milwaukee sold infielder Roy Smalley to Philadelphia Apr. 30. [See p. 112G2] . . . **Ewell Blackwell** was released by Kansas City Apr. 30. [See p. 112B2] . . . **Vern (Junior) Stephens**, recently released by Baltimore, joined the AL Chicago White Sox May 2 as a utility infielder. [See Vol. XIII, p. 260C2] . . . **Bobsledders** John Helmer, John Wells & Pat Martin quit the U.S. 1956 Olympic team Apr. 30 in Lake Placid,

N.Y. in protest against the Intl. Bobsled Fed.'s suspension of Stanley Benham. [See p. 104E2] . . . **Sid Smith**, 29, Toronto left wing, was declared winner of the NHL Lady Byng Meml. Trophy for sportsmanship the past season. [See p. 144B3] . . . **Chicago Bears** of the Natl. Football League won a \$100,000 federal court judgment & injunction against the Hamilton (Ont.) Tiger-Cats in Miami Apr. 30 over the Canadian team's signing of Frank Dempsey, who was under contract to the Bears. The Tiger-Cats were enjoined against further recruiting of Chicago Bear team personnel. [See p. 112C2] . . . **Clarence Henry**, 27, former heavyweight boxing title contender, received a 1-to-3-yr. suspended sentence in New York Apr. 27 after he had pleaded guilty to having offered Irving (Bobby) Jones \$15,000 to "throw" a bout with Joey Giardello in New York last June. [See Vol. XIV, p. 204G3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Fires in the Green Mill Hotel & a tenement 6 blocks away on the Near North Side of Chicago Apr. 28 caused deaths of 12 persons & injuries to 20. Police expressed belief that an arsonist set both fires. . . . **Monsoon** storm in Dacca, Pakistan May 1 caused 20 boats to capsize on the Buriganga River. Casualty toll: 10 killed, 35 injured. . . . **Crash of a USAF B-29** bomber near Naha, Okinawa Apr. 28 resulted in deaths of 10 crew members.

Minot Frazier (Mickey) Jelke was sentenced to 2 to 3 yrs. in prison by Gen. Sessions Judge Francis L. Valente in New York Apr. 29 for compulsory prostitution. [See p. 112G2] . . . **John G. (Steve) Broady**, 52, an attorney & private investigator, was indicted by a county grand jury in New York May 2 on charges of operating illegal wiretapping stations in Manhattan. [See p. 96D2]

Mrs. Lavinia Christiansen Fugal, 75, of Pleasant Grove, Utah, ex-teacher & active in Utah State Farm Bureau work, mother of 8, was named "American Mother of 1955" by the American Mothers Com., Inc. Apr. 27 in connection with Mother's Day (May 8). **Mrs. Emory Landon Harrison**, 44, of Johnson City, Tenn., farmer's wife & mother of 13 boys, was named "Honor Mother of the Year 1955" by the Interfaith Movement May 1. [See Vol. XIV, p. 152G2]

Married: Concert pianist Hephzibah Menuhin to Richard Hauser of Sydney, Australia; marriage Apr. 23 announced May 2 in Sydney. . . . **Ex-King Norodom Sihanouk**, 33, of Cambodia to Princess Norodom Norleak, his 2d cousin; secret marriage in Phnompenh reported in *Time* for May 9. [See p. 66G2]

Divorced: Actor Tyrone Power by actress Linda Christian; May 3 in Santa Monica, Calif. [Vol. XIV, p. 352G3] . . . **Barbara Hutton**, 42, by Porfirio Rubirosa, 45; Apr. 28 in Ciudad Trujillo, D.R. [See Vol. XIV, p. 88D3]

Birthday: Emperor Hirohito of Japan was 54 Apr. 29. [Vol. XIV, p. 8G2]

UN & Agencies

Intl. Bank reported May 2 it had granted loans totaling \$2,214,358,464 from its beginning of operations in 1947 until Mar. 31 this year. Recent loans: (Mar. 15) \$24 million to Britain's East Africa High Comm. for modernization & expansion of railways, harbors & road transport in Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika; (Mar. 18) \$54,500,000 to Australia for import of capital goods & equipment from dollar area (11 private U.S. banks bought \$10,400,000 of the loan without the Bank's guarantee—the largest number of private banks to join in such a transaction with the Bank); (Apr. 5) \$18 million to Peru for an irrigation project of 125,000 acres; (Apr. 18) \$10 million to Haiti (plus \$7 million by the U.S. Export-Import Bank) for irrigation & rail projects [see p. 35A3]; (Apr. 19) \$2½ million to Peru for a cement plant; (Apr. 19) \$25 million (plus \$15 million by a private U.S. underwriting group) to Norway for imported capital goods [see p. 18E3]. The Bank submitted to its 56 members Apr. 14 a proposed charter for an Intl. Finance Corp. to help build industries in underdeveloped countries. The IFC would be financially independent of the Intl. Bank & would lend funds to private enterprises in an effort to stimulate private investment. Its capital would be not more than \$100 million (as against the Bank's \$2 billion) and it would start operating when 30 members subscribed at least \$75 million [see p. 78F3]. The Bank indicated to Syria Apr. 17 it would make a substantial loan to carry out a recommended 5-yr. \$530 million irrigation & farm-development program drawn up after a special survey by the Bank.

UN Korean Reconstruction Agency announced Apr. 18 that Britain had contributed \$1½ million & Canada \$500,000 for economic rehabilitation in South Korea. This brought the total received by the Agency to \$129 million. [See Vol. XIV, p. 376A1] . . . Comm. on Intl. Commodity Trade held its first session Jan. 17-Feb. 2 in New York. It reported basic world commodity prices fairly stable in 1954 but said international trade in basic commodities fell off and the disposal of surplus stocks remained a problem. . . . Free-world industrial production was 80% greater by mid-1954 than the prewar peak year of 1937, the UN *Statistical Yearbook* disclosed Feb. 27. Other figures in the 6th *Yearbook*: industrial production increased 150% in West Germany & Japan between 1948 & 1953; in 1953 the U.S. produced 19% of the non-Communist world's wheat, 49% of raw cotton, 36% of coal, 53% of crude petroleum, 52% of crude steel, 46% of electric energy, 73% of motor vehicles; non-Communist world trade in 1953 was double the peak prewar year of 1938. (Reported or estimated data indicated the USSR almost doubled 1937 industrial production in 1953 but still was far behind the U.S.). [See p. 23A3]

Economic Comm. for Europe reported Mar. 5 that 1954 steel production in Europe (excluding the USSR but including 13 million metric tons produced by other East European countries) totaled 82 million tons, compared to the U.S.' 80 million. Soviet production was estimated at 41 million tons [see p. 23B3]. The ECE's annual survey Mar. 10 disclosed: the USSR was 6th among the world's trading nations; Iron Curtain countries accounted for 10% of world trade in 1953 compared to 8% before World War II; trade turnover within the Soviet bloc quintupled in value between 1947 & 1953 when it reached \$13 billion, but trade with the West barely doubled. The ECE figures did not allow for price increases. (AP quoted official British sources as saying Mar. 15 that the USSR had cancelled several million pounds in trading orders, mostly for consumer goods, placed with British firms within the past year.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 44E1] An ECE report made Mar. 17 criticized the West European oil-price structure, which the ECE said should not be based on American export prices because West Europe now received almost all its petroleum from the Middle East. . . . Technical Assistance Admin. announced Mar. 23 it had opened an Inst. of Public Admin. in Cairo in cooperation with Egypt to help Arab countries train personnel. [See Vol. XIV, p. 376B2] . . . World mine & factory production (excluding Communist production) reached a record high in late 1954, the UN *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* reported Apr. 7.

Permanent Central Opium Board's annual report said Jan. 10 that a surplus of "legal" opium might become a difficult problem. The board reported an estimated 1,700 tons, enough to fill all legal needs for 2½ yrs., already stocked in opium- & morphine-producing countries [see Vol. XIV, p. 11B]. The U.S. Feb. 15 became the 11th nation to complete ratification of the UN protocol for regulating cultivation of the poppy plant (source of opium). [See Vol. XIV, p. 375F3] . . . Intl. Criminal Police Comm. disclosed Apr. 16 that U.S. Narcotics Bureau agents helped smash 2 major Middle Eastern smuggling networks in late 1954. . . . Comm. on Narcotic

Drugs approved Apr. 28 a ban on the use of "particularly dangerous drugs," as yet unspecified, except for scientific use.

Intl. Court of Justice in The Hague rejected by 11-3 Apr. 14 a claim by Liechtenstein that Friedrich Nottebohm was entitled to the return of \$1,500,000 seized by Guatemala while he was interned by the U.S. during World War II as an enemy alien. The court indicated doubt as to validity of Nottebohm's claim that he was a citizen of Liechtenstein. . . . World calendar proposed in the UN by India (4 36-day quarters & a "blank" day each year) was rejected by the U.S. in a note to the UN Mar. 21.

Atomic energy: Yugoslavia became the 11th nation to ratify the Convention of the European Org. for Nuclear Research Feb. 18 [see Vol. XIV, p. 375E3]. Walter G. Whitman, secy.-general of the Intl. Scientific Conf. on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, announced Apr. 29 that 41 out of 84 countries, including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland & the USSR, had accepted invitations to the conference, scheduled Aug. 8-20 in Geneva. [See p. 18A3]

Personnel: The Intl. Court of Justice announced Feb. 9 the election of Judge Green Haywood Hackworth, 72, of the U.S. as court president to succeed Sir Arnold McNair of Britain (resigned) and the election of Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi of Egypt as vice president, both for 3-yr. terms. [See Vol. XIV, p. 236B-C3] . . . Bruce R. Turner, 41, of New Zealand was named Feb. 14 to succeed Hans Christian Andersen of Denmark (resigned) as controller in the UN secretariat effective July 1. . . . The USSR Council of Ministers appointed Amb. Arkady A. Sobolev to succeed the late Andrei Y. Vishinsky as chief Soviet delegate to the UN Mar. 3. [See p. 49D1; Vol. XIV, 390F3] . . . Dr. Carl W. A. Schurmann replaced Daniel J. von Balluseck as chief Netherlands UN delegate, Guatemala appointed Emilio Arenales Catalan as permanent UN delegate, and Italy named Alberico Aubrey Casardi as permanent UN observer Mar. 9 . . . Amb. Josef Ullrich succeeded Amb. Jiri Nosek (returning to Prague) as permanent Czech representative to the UN Mar. 28. . . . Spain named José Sebastian de Erice as its first permanent UN observer Apr. 25. [See p. 35C2].

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Court Action. 9 Puerto Rican Nationalists convicted of seditious conspiracy were given these jail sentences by Fed. Dist. Judge John F. X. McGohey in New York Mar. 31: 6 yrs.—Santiago Gonzales Castro, 36. 4 yrs.—Mrs. Carmen Dolores Torresola, 25. Pedro Avilez, 28. Antonio Herrera Moreno, 28. Esteban Quinones Escute, 59. Angel Luis Arzola Velez, 22. 18 mos.—Flores Medina, 44. Maximino Pedraza Martinez, 28. Miguel Vargas Nieves, 25. [See p. 85A-B2] . . . The U.S. Court of Appeals Mar. 16 reversed the security violation conviction of Michael R. Rothkrug, 54, on

grounds he had been denied due process of law because he was convicted (in Berlin in Aug. 1953) after a trial closed to the public. The court ordered a new trial of charges that Rothkrug kept secret papers after quitting his job as a U.S. intelligence aide in Berlin. But the U.S. High Comm. Court Mar. 18 dismissed charges against Rothkrug on U.S. Atty. Thomas C. Lancian's recommendation. Lancian said Rothkrug was in the U.S., could not be extradited for trial [See Vol. XII, p. 402E]

The Supreme Court Apr. 4 upheld ex-Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett's (R.,

225 Lobbies in 1954

225 lobbyists & lobbying groups registered in Washington and spent \$4,286,158.23 during 1954, according to *Congressional Quarterly* figures cited by the *N.Y. Times* Apr. 26. 132 business lobbies spent \$2,289,538.71; 21 labor organizations \$656,149.09; 38 citizens' committees \$615,582.61; 14 farm groups \$411,629.27; 15 professional associations \$195,437.46; 5 military & veterans units \$117,824.09. The Natl. Milk Producers Fed. was 1954's biggest lobbying spender — \$185,496.13. [See Vol. XIV, p. 178A]

Calif.) conviction of padding his office payroll & taking salary kickbacks [see Vol. XIV, p. 178F2]. Among other recent actions, the Supreme Court: Feb. 28—Upheld by refusing to review a Court of Appeals decision that Pvt. Richard T. Keefe, 25, was not deprived of constitutional rights when, under NATO treaty provisions, a French court convicted & jailed him in 1953 for beating a cab driver & stealing his cab [see Vol. XIV, p. 5A-B2]. Mar. 7—Reversed by 4-3 decision a Court of Appeals ruling that the Chinese Nationalist Govt., seeking to recover \$200,000 deposited with the Natl. City Bank of N.Y. in 1948, had a sovereign government's immunity to the bank's counterclaims; Justices Reed, Burton & Clark, dissenting, held that Natl. China's immunity could be restricted only by action of Congress. Mar. 14—Reversed by 6-2 ruling the conviction of a Jehovah's Witnesses member who had refused induction into military service (as a conscientious objector) although he had expressed willingness to fight a "theocratic war"—one ordered by God; Justices Minton & Reed dissented. Upheld by 5-3 ruling the \$50 federal gambling tax as applied to Washington, D.C., where gambling was banned by federal law (in 1953 the court had upheld the tax as applied to the states) [see Vol. XIII, p. 217H-JJ]; the ruling rejected the contention of Washington bookmaker Frank Lewis that the tax law contravened the 5th Amend. privilege against self-incrimination; Justices Black, Douglas & Frankfurter dissented. Mar. 28—Held unanimously that federal law was superior to state law in an AFL Machinists strike against the Anheuser-Busch brewery in St. Louis; the decision overturned the Missouri Supreme Court's anti-picketing injunction (the company had lost an appeal to the NLRB but had obtained a state injunction under the state anti-trust law). Unanimously upheld the right of states (in the case of Oklahoma) to adopt laws banning eyeglass advertising and making it illegal for anyone but a licensed ophthalmologist or optometrist to fit glasses except on written prescription by somebody so licensed. Apr. 4—Refused by 6-3 decision to consider the Amer. Civil Liberties Union's appeal against Chicago's censorship of the film *The Miracle* [see Vol. XII, p.

170G]; Justices Black, Harlan, Douglas dissented. Apr. 25—Ruled, 6-3, that deportation orders under the Immigration & Nationality Act of 1952 were "final" only in an administrative sense and could be reviewed by federal courts (the Justice Dept. had argued that courts could intervene only in *habeas corpus* proceedings); Minton, Reed & Burton dissented.

Lease of a Virginia state park to a private operator was blocked under a temporary restraining order issued by Fed. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk, Va. Mar. 12 on grounds the action could be used to bar Negroes. The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in Richmond, Va. Mar. 14 that segregation in public parks & playgrounds was unconstitutional. It therefore reversed a decision of the Fed. Dist. Court in Baltimore which had refused to ban "separate-but-equal" segregation at city & state beaches & bathhouses. [See Vol. XIV, p. 240B3] . . . Chief Judge William H. Kirkpatrick in Fed. Dist. Court in Philadelphia Mar. 16 dismissed an NAACP suit against federal housing & Veterans Admin. officials designed to end a ban on Negro purchase of Govt.-insured homes at Levittown, Pa. He held that no claim had been proved against the Govt. defendants, that Congress had given neither the FHA nor the VA "the duty of preventing discrimination" and that his court had no jurisdiction in charges against the builder, Levitt & Sons. [See Vol. XIV, p. 318C1] . . . Pennsylvania's State Supreme Court ruled Mar. 14 that wiretap evidence was legal in Pennsylvania. [See p. 108E2] . . . A Sauk County court in Baraboo, Wis. Mar. 16 dismissed criminal charges against LeRoy Gore & 4 other officers of the "Joe Must Go Club," which unsuccessfully had sought recall of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.). [See p. 71D1; Vol. XIV, 433B3]

Hoover Comm. The Hoover Comm. predicted Apr. 3 that \$151 million a year could be saved by ending waste & inefficiency in the Govt.'s \$3 billion annual transportation operations. Among savings it proposed: \$80 million through "coordinating & streamlining," \$27 million by ending overseas shipment of federal personnel's private autos, \$21 million by cutting the 6¢-a-mi. travel allowance to the no-profit point, \$18 million by transferring mail from military to private planes. It said there were about 4,800,000 "hitchhikers" or persons on leave among the 8 million passengers carried by military planes in 1954. Dissents were filed by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming & Rep. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.). Lackawanna RR Pres. Perry M. Shoemaker headed the task force that studied the question.

The commission Apr. 17 assailed losses in disposal of surplus Govt. property. It said the Govt. had about \$155 billion in supplies & equipment (excluding land, surplus farm products & strategic stockpiles), was selling about \$2 billion worth a year but was recovering only 5%-7% of

the cost.* A considerable loss was seen in failure of Govt. agencies to "buy" from each other supplies unneeded in one unit but needed in another. Waste was reported in overstocking, especially by military agencies. The Navy Ships Parts Control Center in Mechanicsburg, Pa. had an alleged 128-yr. supply of gear drives—more than 6,160 at \$7.71 each. Ex-Sears, Roebuck Chrmn. Robert E. Wood headed the task force that gathered the data for the report. [See p. 143F1]

Personnel. Brig. Gen. Kenneth E. Fields, 46, Atomic Energy Comm. director of military application, became \$20,000-a-yr. AEC gen. mgr. May 1 (appointment announced Apr. 13). [See p. 36F-G1] . . . Chemical engineer W. Kenneth Davis, 36, became the AEC's director of reactor development Feb. 25. His job: to direct the program for adapting atomic power for planes, ships & industry. . . . Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley retired Apr. 30 as head of the State Dept.'s Passport Div. (announced Feb. 24) and was succeeded by Frances G. Knight, 49 (announced Mar. 31), despite ADA charges that Miss Knight was a member of what "Sen. Joseph McCarthy termed his 'loyal American underground.'" [See Vol. XII, p. 209P] . . . Harold B. Hoskins was appointed director of the State Dept.'s Forgn. Svc. Inst. (announced Mar. 8). . . . Ex-Michigan Atty Gen. Frank G. Millard became Army gen. counsel May 1 (announced Mar. 14). [See p. 61G3] . . . Edward F. Howrey's removal as FTC chairman was demanded by George J. Burger, vice pres. of the Natl. Fed. of Independent Business, in a letter to the President Apr. 8. Burger said Howrey, as a lawyer, had represented "many clients" with cases still pending before the FTC. [See p. 54G2] . . . Health-Educn.-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby announced appointment Jan. 31 of a Natl. Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation. Mary E. Switzer, director of the HEW Dept.'s Vocational Rehabilitation Office, was to serve as chairman. . . . N.Y. attorney Sylvan Gotshal was elected Amer. Arbitration Assn. pres. Mar. 30. He succeeded Whitney North Seymour, who became AAA chairman.

Dixon-Yates. The Atomic Energy Comm., by majority vote Apr. 21, approved selection of Ebasco Services, Inc. to supervise construction of the controversial Dixon-Yates power plant at West Memphis, Ark. It did so despite an Apr. 1 report of the Gen. Accounting Office criticizing Ebasco's handling of an AEC plant at Joppa, Ill., where construction costs exceeded estimates by \$51 million & were expected to raise annual AEC power costs by \$2½ million for 25 years [see Vol. XIV, pp. 433B-C1, 373C3]. The report was prepared under direction of Controller Gen. Joseph Campbell who, as an AEC member, had voted to approve the Dixon-Yates con-

*Asst. Defense Secy. Thomas Pike reported Mar. 16 that in 1954 the Defense Dept. sold for \$116 million surplus property which originally cost nearly \$1.4 billion—an average return of 8.4%. He said more than half was obsolete or worn out.

tract [see pp. 92C2, 100D2; Vol. XIV, 385B2]. Campbell's report urged the AEC to defer action on Ebasco's role in the new plant until (a) Ebasco settled a dispute over its fees for the Joppa plant and (b) the Dixon-Yates group gave the AEC "contractual assurance" that the AEC would not pay in higher power rates for any increases over the \$104,115,000 estimate for construction of the West Memphis plant. It said independent auditors had "questioned the propriety" of about \$500,000 of Ebasco's bills for the Joppa plant. Dr. Frank Willard Libby, speaking for the AEC Apr. 21, said Ebasco "relinquishes all net profit from the Joppa job"—a \$2.8 million saving to the AEC—and that the AEC "unanimously regards the settlement as satisfactory." Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Com. said Apr. 21 that the AEC "assured us" Ebasco "would not be the construction contractors." He noted that Ebasco had won a contract "for architectural & engineering work . . . as a sort of construction management" and called this "an awfully thin line from the assurance given us."

Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) charged Feb. 18 that "important facts & circumstances surrounding the [Dixon-Yates] transaction were concealed" from Congress. He cited "persuasive evidence" that First Boston Corp. Vice Pres. Adolphe H. Wenzell "participated in [Budget Bureau] conferences & meetings . . . on the Dixon-Yates matter at the very time the First Boston Co. was making arrangements for financing the Dixon-Yates plant." The First Boston Corp. reported in a Feb. 21 statement that Wenzell's actions had "long been known in Govt., financial & utility circles," that the company had been "asked to advise & assist in the financing" and had done so, that neither Wenzell nor the company had received a fee for advice. [See p. 46D1]

Tennessee & a group of Tennessee Valley local authorities asked the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Mar. 14 to set aside an AEC order approving the first phase of the Dixon-Yates plant's financing plan. An appeal to the SEC for a rehearing had been turned down by the SEC Feb. 18. The Dixon-Yates group applied to the SEC Apr. 22 for authority to borrow up to \$120 million—2d phase of the financing plan. A House Appropriations subcommittee Mar. 20 released transcripts showing that SEC Chrmn. Ralph H. Demmler had refused during Feb. hearings to reveal whether he had discussed Dixon-Yates with Pres. Eisenhower before the SEC approved the financing. [See p. 45G3]

Memphis authorities Feb. 17 announced plans to build a city power plant to make certain there would be no local need for Dixon-Yates power. Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen Mar. 16 he would favor such a move, that "local ownership of power" was "a good thing" & "very effective" in some cases. [See p. 36B1]

DAR Meeting. Delegates to the 64th Continental Congress of the Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution, held in Washington Apr. 18-22, adopted Apr. 21 a resolution demanding "immediate abandonment" of "all such plans" as Pres. Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace proposal. A resolution approved Apr. 20 demanded an end to UN "interference" in U.S. affairs. A suggestion that the DAR "observe before we condemn" and send "accredited observers" to the UN was rejected. Mrs. Ernest W. Howard of Clarence, Mo. said sending an observer would "undignify" the DAR. "Forget about observing," she advised. "Let's go after them with clubs. . . ." The DAR Apr. 21 called for reduction of all foreign aid & an end to the reciprocal trade program, opposed federal aid to education, urged Congressional investigation of tax-exempt foundations to expose use of "funds in a manner detrimental to American interests." [See Vol. XIV, p. 141D1]

Security & Communism. A UN Intl. Labor Org. administrative tribunal ruled in Geneva Apr. 26 that UNESCO must reinstate or pay \$43,800 to 3 Americans dismissed for refusing to appear before the U.S.' Intl. Orgs. Employees Loyalty Board in Paris last year. The 3 Americans & the damages awarded them: David N. Leff, 37, \$12,800; Peter Duberg, 44, \$15,500; Mrs. Annette Wilcox, 47, \$15,500. They also would get \$300 each for legal fees & the allowance UNESCO gives employees with children. [See p. 18F3; Vol. XIV, 346A2]

William Henry Taylor, Intl. Monetary Fund assistant director for the Middle East, asked Apr. 18 for a public hearing of charges he had belonged to a wartime Communist spy ring while a U.S. Treasury Dept. employee. The request was made in a letter by Taylor's attorney, ex-Rep. Byron N. Scott (D., Calif.), to the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcom. The subcommittee had said in a March report that Taylor had been "involved" with a CP "underground group." Taylor asked to cross-examine his accusers, specifically Elizabeth T. Bentley. Scott said Taylor had denied charges against him repeatedly without using the 5th Amend. He released a brief in which Taylor had told the Intl. Orgs. Employees Loyalty Board that he had been called for interrogation 19 times, never had been confronted with an accuser or permitted to cross-examine and had been faced with "somewhat elusive charges" lacking "precision as to date, manner, form & content." [See Vol. XIII, p. 385E-F1]

Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was acquitted by Fed. Dist. Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut in Washington Apr. 4 of contempt-of-Congress charges (refusal to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. whether anybody in the State Dept. had helped her get a UN job). It was her 2nd trial. A 1953 conviction was reversed. [XIV, p. 437B1]

2 State Dept. employees were dismissed during 1954 on charges of CP affiliations, according to testimony released by the House Appropriations Com. Apr. 5. The figure was supplied by Dennis A. Flinn, director of the

department's Security Office. He said a 3d employee was ousted on unspecified security grounds and 104 (including 83 in the Forgn. Svc.) for sex offenses. [See p. 84C-D2]

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Apr. 11 added the names of 21 organizations to his list of subversive groups. This raised the total to 303. The new names:

Benj. Davis Freedom Com. (N.Y.); Civil Liberties Sponsoring Com. of Pittsburgh (Craifton, Pa.); Comité por Derechos Civiles (Santurce, P.R.); Com. to Abolish Discrimination in Baltimore, Md.; Com. to Defend the Rights & Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political Prisoners; Cong. of the Unemployed (Pittsburgh); East Bay Peace Com. (Oakland, Calif.); Guardian Club (San Antonio, Tex.); Independent Party (Seattle); Johnson-Forest Group (Detroit); League for Common Sense (Salt Lake City); Michigan Cncl. for Peace (Detroit); Natl. Com. to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims (N.Y.); People's Program (Seattle); People's Rights Party (N.Y.); Pittsburgh Arts Club; Provisional Com. on Latin Amer. Affairs (N.Y.); Queensbridge Tenants League (Long Island City); Syracuse (N.Y.) Women for Peace; Trade Union Com. for Peace (San Francisco); United Defense Cncl. of Southern Calif. (Elsinore, Calif.). [See Vol. XIV, p. 431E3]

BUSINESS

Chase Manhattan Bank began operation in New York Apr. 1 after merger of Chase Natl. & Bank of the Manhattan Co. Chase Manhattan's deposits totaled \$6,858,497,000 (2d only to Bank of Amer. Natl. Trust & Savings Assn.). [See p. 54D2] . . . **Parker Pen Co. & Scripto, Inc.** announced an agreement Feb. 20 whereby Scripto would market the liquid-lead pencil under a Parker trademark. [See p. 38E3] . . . **Textron American, Inc.** announced the sale to Edward Krock Industries, Inc. Apr. 3 of 11 idle mills formerly operated by American Woolen (2 in Lawrence, Mass.; one each in Webster & Fitchburg, Mass., Dover & Lebanon, N.H., Utica & Fulton, N.Y., Providence, R.I., Dover-Foxcroft, Me. & Louisville, Ky.). Krock, which paid \$10 million for the mills, said they would be offered for resale to communities where they were located or to other buyers. [See pp. 63D1, 36F2] . . . **Bakersfield, Calif.** became the center of a rush to file uranium prospecting claims when the AEC reported Mar. 15 that radioactive ore deposits existed in that area . . . **Ohio Oil Co.** reported Jan. 15 it had abandoned as a failure a 21,482-ft. well drilled since Oct. 23, 1951 (at cost of \$2,225,000) in the Paloma Field 25 mi. sw. of Bakersfield, Calif. The well was said to be the deepest ever drilled . . . **Johnny Mercer**, songwriter, was revealed Apr. 19 in Savannah, Ga. to have repaid \$300,000 owed 500 persons who invested in a realty & insurance firm owned by his father, the late G. A. Mercer, that failed 28 yrs. ago.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, in statistical tables reported in London Feb. 14, listed the 1954 world merchant fleet (vessels exceeding 100 gross tons each) at 32,385 powered ships (97,421, 526 gross tons) plus 852 sailing vessels & barges (624,282 gross tons). Leading nations: U.S. 27,344,000 tons (more than half in reserve fleets), Great Britain-Northern Ireland 19,041,000 tons, Norway 6,805,000 tons. Tankers totaled 24,624,000 tons. [See Vol. XIV, p. 387B1]

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Year's net & per-common-share profits)

A Admiral Corp. 1954—\$6,547,974, \$2.78; 1953—\$8,213,165, \$3.48. . . . **Allied Stores Corp.** (yr. to Jan. 31) 1955—\$13,230,847, \$5.50; 1954—\$11,809,466, \$4.92. . . . **Aluminum, Ltd.** 1954—\$34,970,025, \$3.87; 1953—\$38,178,053, \$4.24. . . . **Amerada Petroleum** 1954—\$19,777,648, \$6.27; 1953—\$18,455,590, \$5.85. . . . **American Gas & Elec. Co.** 1954—\$32,359,224, \$2.52; 1953—\$30,950,456, \$2.49. . . . **Amer. Metal Co., Ltd.** 1954—\$10,826,515, \$3.32; 1953—\$10,037,231, \$3.07. . . . **Amer. Natural Gas Co.** 1954—\$12,998,291, \$3.52; 1953—\$11,575,588, \$3.13. . . . **Amer. Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.** 1954—\$20,423,215, \$2.00; 1953—\$18,713,572, \$1.83. . . . **Amer. Sugar Refining** 1954—\$7,622,762, \$10.02; 1953—\$6,551,997, \$7.64. . . . **Amer. Viscose Corp.** 1954—\$10,487,000, \$2.31; 1953—\$12,254,000, \$2.74. . . . **Anacoda Copper Mining** 1954—\$26,653,085, \$3.07; 1953—\$30,528,480, \$3.52. . . . **Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.** 1954—\$5,453,916, \$3.65; 1953—\$4,369,874, \$2.89. . . . **Anheuser-Busch, Inc.** 1954—\$12,752,975, \$2.65; 1953—\$13,232,549, \$2.75. . . . **Arkansas Fuel Oil** 1954—\$7,185,823, \$1.89; 1953—\$7,406,715, \$1.79. . . . **Armco Steel Corp.** 1954—\$41,100,266, \$7.86; 1953—\$33,902,462, \$6.50. . . . **Atlantic Coast Line R.R.** 1954—\$11,747,486, \$4.75; 1953—\$12,028,994, \$4.87 (before sinking & other reserve funds). . . . **Atlantic Refining** 1954—\$41,383,698, \$4.47; 1953—\$49,808,850, \$5.41. . . . **Bell Aircraft Corp.** 1954—\$6,404,243, \$2.85; 1953—\$3,465,423, \$1.96. . . . **British Amer. Oil, Ltd.** 1954—\$18,159,114, \$2.16; 1953—\$19,735,437, \$2.40. . . . **Canadian Gen. Elec.** 1954—\$7,139,759, \$3.46; 1953—\$11,044,537, \$5.81. . . . **Cannon Mills Co.** 1954—\$9,108,458, \$4.39; 1953—\$10,268,669, \$4.95. . . . **Carnation Co.** 1954—\$7,746,826, \$11.53; 1953—\$7,232,199, \$11.26. . . . **Central Pwr. & Light** 1954—\$6,590,837, \$3.76; 1953—\$5,682,344, \$5.62. . . . **Central & South West Corp.** 1954—\$18,166,433, \$2.00; 1953—\$15,621,097, \$1.72. . . . **Chicago Corp.** 1954—\$5,320,750, \$1.51; 1953—\$5,131,965, \$1.45. . . . **Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R.R.** 1954—\$9,140,798, \$1.67; 1953—\$9,258,013, \$1.73 (after contingent charges & sinking funds). . . . **Cities Svc. Co. (& subs.)** 1954—\$43,724,163 (exclusive of \$16,673,077—\$1.68-a-share—profit from sale of remaining domestic utility interests), \$4.41; 1953—\$50,720,779, \$5.12. . . . **Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.** 1954—\$7,131,023, \$2.32; 1953—\$9,137,122, \$3.20. . . . **Climax Molybdenum Co.** 1954—\$15,605,599, \$6.07; 1953—\$9,717,000, \$3.78. . . . **Columbia Broadcasting System** 1954—\$11,414,645 (exclusive of \$5,302,181—\$2.25-a-share—capital gains), \$4.85; 1953—\$8,894,642, \$3.80. . . . **Combustion Engineering, Inc.** 1954—\$6,611,408, \$6.34; 1953—\$7,360,789, \$7.06. . . . **Commonwealth Edison Co.** 1954—\$44,871,388, \$2.70; 1953—\$37,402,994, \$2.38. . . . **Consolidated Mining & Smelting of Canada** 1954—\$24,569,964, \$1.50; 1953—\$20,091,125, \$1.23. . . . **Consolidated Paper Corp., Ltd.** 1954—\$11,848,327, \$4.62; 1953—\$10,982,104, \$4.28. . . . **Corn Products Refining** 1954—\$15,833,236, \$5.24; 1953—\$16,110,887, \$5.42. . . . **Crane Co.** 1954—\$5,807,906, \$2.25; 1953—\$8,703,262, \$3.47. . . . **Creole Petroleum Corp.** 1954—\$239,650,731, \$9.27; 1953—\$228,997,006, \$8.85. . . . **Denver & Rio Grande Western** 1954—\$10,188,349, \$12.73; 1953—\$9,850,423, \$12.31 (after contingent interest, sinking funds, etc.). . . . **Diamond Alkali Co.** 1954—\$5,528,600, \$2.21; 1953—\$5,939,189, \$2.39. . . . **Diamond Match Co.** 1954—\$5,562,000, \$4.37; 1953—\$4,319,000, \$3.30. . . . **Eastern Air Lines** 1954—\$7,152,012, \$2.88; 1953—\$7,921,367, \$3.20. . . . **Elec. Storage Battery** 1954—\$7,787,974 (after special credit of \$8,616,463), \$8.58; 1953—\$1,698,067 (after \$80,000 reserve credit), \$1.87. . . . **El Paso Natural Gas** 1954—\$12,317,410, \$1.89; 1953—\$18,368,668, \$3.48. . . . **Federated Dept. Stores (yr. to Jan. 29)** 1955—\$19,091,636, \$5.25; 1954—\$13,888,484, \$3.73. . . . **Food Machinery & Chemical** 1954—\$12,122,125, \$3.80; 1953—\$11,528,584, \$3.66. . . . **Ford Motor of Canada, Ltd.** *1954—\$14,243,319 (exclusive of \$3 million transfer from reserves), \$8.58; 1953—\$20,029,513 \$12.07. . . . **Foremost Dairies** 1954—\$6,101,920, \$1.03; 1953—\$3,018,095, \$2.82. . . . **Theo. Gary & Co. (& subs.)** 1954—\$6,101,540; 1953—\$3,197,520. . . . **Gaylord Container** 1954—\$7,001,129, \$2.60; 1953—\$7,795,782, \$2.89. . . . **Gen. Amer. Transportation** 1954—\$11,380,466, \$5.05; 1953—\$7,380,008, \$3.38. . . . **Gen. Cable Co.** 1954—\$5,219,933, \$2.31; 1953—\$5,095,416, \$2.29. . . . **Gen. Dynamics Corp.** 1954—\$20,795,472, \$4.72. . . . **Gen. Telephone of Canada** 1954—\$8,070,630; 1953—\$6,974,718. . . . **Gen. Telephone System** 1954—\$16,170,715, \$2.86; 1953—\$13,952,116, \$3.02. . . . **W. R. Grace & Co.** 1954—\$14,794,326, \$3.50; 1953—\$12,585,688, \$3.27. . . . **W. T. Grant Co. (yr. to Jan. 31)** 1955—\$8,755,461, \$3.36; 1954—\$8,044,550, \$3.09. . . . **Grinnell Corp.** 1954—\$7,995,054, \$15.99; 1953—\$6,649,203, \$13.29. . . . **Gulf Oil Corp.** 1954—\$182,813,045, \$7.16; 1953—\$175,036,136, \$6.86.

Hilton Hotels Corp. 1954—\$5,738,073, \$3.26; 1953—\$6,413,999, \$3.92. . . . **Honolulu Oil Corp.** 1954—\$10,236,310, \$5.46; 1953—\$10,172,439, \$5.42. . . . **Houston Oil Co. of Texas** 1954—\$6,487,785, \$4.83; 1953—\$6,709,844, \$5.05. . . . **Humble Oil & Refining** 1954—\$146,302,708, \$4.08; 1953—\$164,257,854 (including \$9,255,805 federal tax refund), \$4.58. . . . **Indianapolis Pwr. & Light** 1954—\$5,781,447, \$1.61; 1953—\$5,720,553, \$1.59. . . . **Ingersoll-Rand Co.** 1954—\$23,038,857, \$3.80; 1953—\$21,626,987, \$3.56. . . . **Inspiration Consolidated Copper** 1954—\$5,150,739, \$4.36; 1953—\$4,976,495, \$4.21. . . . **Intl. Cellulose Products** 1954—\$7,442,917, \$3.11; 1953—\$6,855,641, \$2.87. . . . **Intl. Paper Co.** 1954—\$67,475,584, \$6.47; 1953—\$58,542,518, \$5.61. . . . **Intl. Petroleum Co.** 1954—\$25,481,441, \$1.75; 1953—\$25,912,643, \$1.78. . . . **Intl. Tel. & Tel. (& subs.)** 1954—\$20,068,525 (after \$2,400,000 net loss on disposition of Coolerator Div. assets), \$2.80; 1953—\$22,377,611, \$3.12. . . . **Intl. Tel. & Tel. (only)** 1954—\$9,724,253 (after \$2,400,000 Coolerator loss), \$1.35; 1953—\$11,705,764, \$1.63. . . . **Interprovincial Pipe Line** 1954—\$6,051,000, \$1.20; 1953—\$4,433,000, \$0.88. . . . **Kaiser Motors Corp.** 1954 net loss \$35,495,594; 1953 net loss \$27,051,555. . . . **Kansas City Southern** 1954—\$10,973,099, \$10.02; 1953—\$12,123,689, \$11.16. . . . **Kellogg Co.** 1954—\$12,665,028, \$2.76; 1953—\$9,559,474, \$2.05. . . . **Lone Star Cement** 1954—\$12,626,077, \$4.37; 1953—\$9,318,534, \$3.27. . . . **R. H. Macy & Co. (52 weeks to Jan. 29)** 1955—\$5,414,000, \$2.52; 1954—\$4,614,347, \$2.05. . . . **Glenn L. Martin Co.** 1954—\$20,052,315, \$7.85; 1953—\$15,094,756, \$7.06. . . . **McColl-Fontenac Oil** 1954—\$7,490,283, \$2.95; 1953—\$7,319,484, \$2.71. . . . **Melville Shoe Corp.** 1954—\$5,979,952, \$2.11; 1953—\$5,732,798, \$2.02. . . . **Metropolitan Edison** 1954—\$6,541,524, \$2.52; 1953—\$7,422,186, \$2.91. . . . **Michigan Bell Telephone** 1954—\$23,154,463, \$7.47; 1953—\$21,578,159, \$7.65. . . . **Michigan Consolidated Gas** 1954—\$7,156,406, \$1.60; 1953—\$6,625,274, \$1.48. . . . **Mid-Continent Petroleum** 1954—\$13,468,497, \$7.21; 1953—\$14,394,239, \$7.75. . . . **Midwest Oil Corp.** 1954—\$5,512,883, \$2.15; 1953—\$5,476,611, \$2.10. . . . **Mission Corp.** 1954—\$5,739,385, \$1.39; 1953—\$6,246,834, \$1.51. . . . **Mississippi River Fuel** 1954—\$5,890,000 (including \$1,450,000 special credit), \$3.50; 1953—\$4,219,044 (including \$745,334 special credit), \$3.12. . . . **Montana Pwr. Co. (& subs.)** 1954—\$7,399,752, \$2.53; 1953—\$7,448,837, \$2.62. . . . **Philip Morris & Co., Ltd.** 1954—\$11,375,276, \$3.53. . . . **Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc.** 1954—\$5,559,166, \$2.85; 1953—\$5,761,420, \$2.96. . . . **Motorola, Inc.** 1954—\$7,572,024, \$3.91; 1953—\$7,076,635, \$3.66. . . . **Natl. Dairy Products** 1954—\$37,393,012, \$2.77; 1953—\$30,837,169, \$2.31. . . . **New England Pwr. Co. (including operations of Connecticut River Pwr. Co., purchased in Jan. 1955)** 1954—\$6,759,488; 1953—\$4,186,728. . . . **Newmont Mining Corp.** 1954—\$9,786,560, \$3.68; 1953—\$8,622,536, \$3.24. . . . **Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock** 1954—\$7,164,373, \$8.96; 1953—\$5,215,867, \$6.52. . . . **N. Y. Central** 1954—\$13,668,578, \$2.12; 1953—\$44,776,407, \$6.94. . . . **Northern Indiana Public Svc.** 1954—\$10,139,028, \$2.45; 1953—\$9,124,701, \$2.40. . . . **Olin Mathieson Chemical** 1954—\$34,291,951, \$3.02; 1953—\$30,092,673, \$2.77. . . . **Otis Elevator Co.** 1954—\$9,622,844, \$4.81; 1953—\$8,652,974, \$4.33. . . . **Pacific West'n Oil** 1954—\$12,517,813, \$2.29; 1953—\$11,672,586, \$2.13. . . . **Pennsylvania Elec. Co.** 1954—\$11,021,518; 1953—\$10,456,553. . . . **Pennsylvania R.R. System** 1954—\$28,259,519, \$2.15; 1953—\$47,254,664, \$3.59. . . . **Pepsi-Cola Co.** 1954—\$6,212,690, \$1.07; 1953—\$5,476,882, \$0.95. . . . **Phillips Petroleum Co.** 1954—\$76,234,679, \$5.20; 1953—\$76,760,231, \$5.25. . . . **Potomac Elec. Pwr.** 1954—\$6,438,358, \$1.17; 1953—\$6,304,475, \$1.15. . . . **Price Bros. & Co., Ltd.** 1954—\$8,075,890, \$3.59; 1953—\$6,068,531, \$2.68. . . . **Public Svc. Co. of Colorado** 1954—\$7,823,518, \$2.31; 1953—\$7,854,369, \$2.34. . . . **Pullman, Inc.** 1954—\$13,305,867, \$6.05; 1953—\$11,001,460, \$5.02. . . . **Remington Arms Co.** 1954—\$7,476,951, \$9.98; 1953—\$6,019,095, \$7.88. . . . **Republic Aviation** 1954—\$8,976,523, \$6.71; 1953—\$8,314,301, \$6.21. . . . **Revere Copper & Brass** 1954—\$10,276,994, \$7.98; 1953—\$10,380,167, \$8.06. . . . **Richfield Oil** 1954—\$25,570,701, \$6.39; 1953—\$28,875,486, \$7.22. . . . **Rockwell Mfg. Co.** 1954—\$5,723,553, \$3.04; 1953—\$5,672,869, \$3.01. . . . **Seaboard Oil Co.** 1954—\$7,470,307, \$2.04; 1953—\$6,540,132, \$1.79. . . . **Sears, Roebuck & Co. (yr. to Jan. 31)** 1955—\$141,343,003, \$5.82; 1954—\$117,882,302, \$4.87. . . . **Service Pipe Line Co.** 1954—\$11,022,304; 1953—\$10,229,923. . . . **Shawinigan Water & Pwr. Co.** 1954—\$7,270,260, \$2.84; 1953—\$5,952,564, \$2.26. . . . **Shell Oil Co.** 1954—\$121,126,546, \$4.41; 1953—\$115,406,585, \$4.20. . . . **Signal Oil & Gas Co.** 1954—\$9,313,280, \$2.49; 1953—\$9,266,196, \$2.47. . . . **Sinclair Oil Corp.** 1954—\$74,623,256 (exclusive of \$16,957,089 special credit from sale of Pioneer Natural Gas Co. stock), \$6.04; 1953—\$68,061,006, \$5.53. . . . **Skelly Oil Co.** 1954—\$29,455,250, \$5.12; 1953—\$31,276,785, \$5.44. . . . **Howard Smith Paper Mills** 1954—\$5,020,256, \$2.70; 1953—\$4,703,018, \$2.52. . . . **Socony-Vacuum Oil**

1954—\$183,805,995, \$5.25; 1953—\$187,250,228, \$5.35. . . . **Southern California Gas** 1954—\$12,140,578; 1953—\$11,472,560. . . . **South Penn Oil** 1954—\$5,056,905 (including \$786,013—49c a share—profit on sale of investment), \$3.14; 1953—\$6,217,648, \$3.66. . . . **Sperry Corp.** 1954—\$28,454,002, \$6.55; 1953—\$15,801,411, \$3.79. . . . **A. E. Staley Mfg.** 1954—\$5,315,176, \$2.91; 1953—\$4,524,214, \$2.41. . . . **Standard Brands** 1954—\$10,575,042, \$3.06; 1953—\$10,018,788, \$2.90. . . . **Standard Oil (Calif.)** 1954—\$21,872,447, \$7.04; 1953—\$189,453,450 (including \$6,890,423 profit on sale of Pacific Public Svc. Co. stock), \$6.29. . . . **Stauffer Chemical** 1954—\$5,726,000, \$2.44; 1953—\$5,464,442, \$2.31. . . . **Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.** 1954—\$13,231,059, \$3.57; 1953—\$14,257,440, \$3.85. . . . **Sterling Drug, Inc.** 1954—\$13,125,338, \$3.32; 1953—\$11,560,069, \$2.91. . . . **Studebaker-Packard Corp.** 1954 net loss \$26,178,315 (after \$15,556,216 credit for income taxes of prior years). . . . **Sunray Oil** 1954—\$23,200,139, \$2.10; 1953—\$27,572,827, \$2.54. . . . **Sunshine Biscuits** *1954—\$6,007,729, \$5.88; 1953—\$6,018,029, \$5.89. . . . **Tennessee Corp.** 1954—\$6,481,549, \$3.66; 1953—\$4,045,348, \$2.29. . . . **Texas Co.** 1954—\$226,140,761, \$8.24; 1953—\$192,600,078, \$7.01. . . . **Texas Eastern Transmission** 1954—\$12,986,145, \$1.70; 1953—\$10,239,911, \$1.33. . . . **Texas Pacific Coal & Oil** 1954—\$7,856,034, \$4.43; 1953—\$7,599,068, \$4.29. . . . **Tide Water Associated Oil** 1954—\$34,547,239, \$3.13; 1953—\$36,951,568, \$2.89. . . . **Time, Inc.** 1954—\$8,056,905, \$4.13; 1953—\$8,144,414, \$4.18. . . . **Transamerica Corp.** 1954—\$40,652,943 (including \$6.2 million from bank consolidations), \$4.13; 1953—\$27,762,030, \$2.82. . . . **Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line** 1954—\$8,857,875, \$2.11; 1953—\$7,774,424, \$1.81. . . . **Trans World Airlines, Inc.** 1954—\$10,336,132, \$3.10; 1953—\$5,064,392, \$1.52. . . . **20th Century-Fox Film** 1954—\$8,044,524, \$3.04; 1953—\$4,560,887, \$1.65. . . . **Union Bag & Paper** 1954—\$10,794,323, \$6.09; 1953—\$9,889,161, \$5.58. . . . **Union Elec. of Missouri** 1954—\$19,278,644, \$1.65; 1953—\$16,194,477, \$1.36. . . . **United Aircraft** 1954—\$25,996,232, \$7.65; 1953—\$21,193,733 (including Chance Vought Aircraft operations), \$6.22. . . . **U. S. Steel Corp.** 1954—\$195,417,611, \$6.46; 1953—\$222,087,840, \$7.54. . . . **Utah Pwr. & Light Co.** 1954—\$5,878,521, \$2.88; 1953—\$4,803,970, \$2.61. . . . **Waite Amulet Mines, Ltd.** 1954—\$7,923,063, \$2.40; 1953—\$6,400,766, \$1.94. . . . **Western Elec. Co.** 1954—\$55,836,430, \$4.83; 1953—\$52,604,613, \$4.55. . . . **West Penn Pwr. Co.** 1954—\$12,270,847, \$2.98; 1953—\$10,845,539, \$2.58. . . . **Wisconsin Pwr. & Light** 1954—\$5,218,458, \$1.68; 1953—\$5,294,967, \$1.73. . . . **Worthington Corp.** 1954—\$6,938,826, \$5.10; 1953—\$5,985,536, \$5.16. . . . **Zenith Radio** 1954—\$5,676,254, \$11.53; 1953—\$5,631,701, \$11.44.

SPORTS

World track & field records certified by the Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed. in London Feb. 1 (set in 1954; latest listed if mark broken more than once):

Men's Events: 880-yd. run—1 min. 48.6 sec. by Gunnar Nielsen of Denmark Sept. 30 in Copenhagen; 100-meter dash—10.2 sec. by Heinz Fütterer of Germany Sept. 30 in Yokohama; 1,000-meter run—8 min. 19.5 sec. by Auden Boysen of Norway Aug. 8 in Gavle, Sweden; 1,500-meter run—3 min. 42.8 sec. by Wes Santee of Kansas U. June 4 in Compton, Calif.; 5,000-meter run—13 min. 51.2 sec. by Vladimir Kuc of Russia Oct. 13 in Prague; 440-yd. hurdles—5.3 sec. by Yuri Lituyev of Russia Oct. 13 in London; 440-yd. relay—40.5 sec. by Dean Smith, Jerry Prewitt, Alvin Frieden & Chas. Thomas of Texas U. May 22 in Los Angeles; 2-mi. relay—7 min. 27.3 sec. by Terry Foley, Frank Tasney, Bill Persichetty & Tom Courtney of Fordham U. May 21 in Los Angeles; 6,000-meter relay—15 min. 21.2 sec. by L. Tabori, I. Rozsavolgyi, F. Miles & S. Iharos of Hungary in Budapest July 14; shot put—60 ft. 10 in. by Parry O'Brien of USC July 11 in Los Angeles; hammer throw—207 ft. 9 1/4 in. by Mikhail Krivonozov of Russia Aug. 29 in Berne.

Women's Events: 220-yd. dash—24 sec. by Marjorie Nelson Jackson of Australia Aug. 5 in Vancouver, B. C.; 880-yd. run—2 min. 6 sec. by Nina Otkalenko of Russia Sept. 16 in Kiev; 880-yd. relay (team of 3)—6 min. 46 sec. by A. Bacsaki, A. Oros & A. Kazi of Hungary July 21 in Tata, Hung.; shot put—53 ft. 4 1/4 in. by Galina Zybina of Russia Sept. 14 in Kiev; Pentathlon—4,692 pts. by Fanny Blankers-Koen of Netherlands Sept. 15-16 in Amsterdam.

College basketball All-Americans listed by UP Feb. 27 after poll of 283 sportswriters & sportscasters: Tom Gola of La Salle (Phila.), Bill Russell of San Fran., Dick Garmaker of Minnesota, Si Green & Dick Ricketts of Duquesne.

* Preliminary † Preferred shares